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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 180— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1924. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*,	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,937
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	15,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	15,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,623
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15, 9
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,396	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	3,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
1st August..	VARSOVA..	Busreh via K'chi 9 A.M.
6th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports.
6th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O Box 122.

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N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	21st July	1st Aug
* Awa Maru.	T.Kurita	6028	31st July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S.Kamegayama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru.	Y.Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Komiyama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	150	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	G. Fujitaj	6777	1st Aug	9th Aug.
*Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	10th Aug.	24th Aug.
*AlpsMaru	S. Kametaka	7790	5th Aug	8th Sept.
*Celeber Maru	..	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	..	5750	21st Sept.	5th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
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P. O. Box No. 355.
'Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

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(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
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Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
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Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.

BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

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Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
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Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.

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TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)

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Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus;
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V. V. THAKUR,
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BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2.

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Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar-Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and /5
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
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Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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A R20295

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A 20491

WANTED—A Gujrati Hindoo CORRESPONDENT. Strong in English, need only apply with stating salary and qualification to Mr. KALLIANDAS SODHA, Damoder Building, Princess Street.
A R10848

WANTED—An experienced, hard-working SHARE CLERK, must know Gujerathi and be used to outdoor work. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY enclosing testimonials and stating minimum salary required: DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A20300

WANTED—MEMBERS for SHRI LAXMINARAYAN LODGE, which will be opened on first August near General Post office, 236, Frere Road, with moderate charges, excellent Boarding and lodging arrangements. Management gives individual attention.
A R10886

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for a Telugu and English knowing S. S. L. C. Please communicate to:—PENDYALA VENKATA BHIMA RAO, Room No. 3, Deodhar—Ashram, Sakrishna Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
B R10897

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TO LET IMMEDIATELY—To Hindus only, large specious FLAT, "ANAND MAHAL," Babulnath Road, Chaupaty. Rent Rs. 225. Apply Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Solicitor.
C20297

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C R10895

TO LET—COMMODIOUS FLAT on Bellard Estate in AHMEDABAD HOUSE with Electric Lights and Fans, suitable partitions, two Baths, Kitchen, suitable for Europeans. Apply BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
C R10887

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C R10888

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WANTED—One Military Light Weight CHASER, excellent steeple chaser Hurdle Jumper champion, Height 16/2 or 3 hands. Good galloper, fast walker, preferable male, otherwise female. Apply Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
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DON'T GO TO RACES without my system. Please read below what some of the purchasers write:—

Mr. E. PAUL writes:—"I must really admit that the method is quite simple. I shall be pleased in recommending your system as an excellent one."

Mrs. WALTERS writes:—"In nearly all Races taking all horses indicated we had the Winners."

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Send Rupees Five and get it. It will last your Life time and is applicable at all places. Apply to Box 416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
S R10899

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N R10878

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE—Unique of its kinds. Arrangement of diplomas for the practitioners outside. Special preference for ladies. For rules apply with six annas postage stamps to the office of the Dean:—N.K. CHATTERJEE, M.D., B.Sc., 112 Baranashi Ghosh St. Calcutta.
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LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

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	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN VITORIA TERMINUS AND POONA FOR THE POONA RACES.

FOR the Race Meetings on 2nd, 5th, 14th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th August, 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 20th 24th and 27th September and on 4th, 7th and 11th October, 1924, separate 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class trains will run to the following timings:—

BOMBAY TO POONA.

		Third Class H.M.	Second Class H.M.	First Class H.M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	8 30	9 30	10 0
Poona	Arr.	13 0	13 40	14 10

POONA TO BOMBAY.

		First Class H.M.	Second Class H.M.	Third Class H.M.
Poona	Dep.	19 35	20 0	20 25
Dadar	Arr.	23 32	23 53	0 18
	Dep.	23 34	23 55	0 20
Byculla	Arr.	23 39	24 0	0 25
	Dep.	23 41	0 2	0 27
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	23 53	0 14	0 39

I. W. STOKES,
Ag: Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th July, 1924. C20290

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 2nd, 9th, 14th, 16th, 23rd and 30th August; 2nd 6th, 9th 13th, 20th, 24th and 27th September, 4th, 7th and 11th October, 1924 for Poona Races.

Three special trains will run on each of the dates mentioned, i.e. one for first, another for second and a third for third class assengers.

For full particulars, see poster notice at stations on this Railway or apply to the Assistant Transportation Superintendent, Victoria Terminus or to the undersigned.

I. W. STOKES.
Ag: Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 21st July, 1924. C20224

B, B, & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information of the Public that on and from the 16th August, 1924, the Claims and Refund Sections of Traffic Superintendent's Office of the B. B. and C. I. Ry., Ajmer, will be transferred to the General Traffic Manager's Office, Church Gate, Bombay. All communications in respect to claims and Refunds intended for the Traffic Superintendent, Ajmer, should from 1st August, 1924, be addressed to the office of GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Bombay.

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th July, 1924. C20221

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1843.)

WE have been appointed as AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine Risks at the most reasonable rates.

K. P. KOTHARE & CO.,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20282

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST APRIL, 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st April, 1923, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of September, 1924, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public Street known as Khadak Street, situated between Musjid Bunder Road and Dontad Cross Lane.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such Meeting.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1924.

Sd./- H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
20307

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON and from 25th July, 1924, I have retired from the firm of Messrs. Divekar and Coy., carrying on business in coal at Bombay and Calcutta.

C. M. NANAVATI,
R10896

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 30th day of July, 1924, a Dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1924, at 7 per cent per annum (Free of Income Tax) on Preference Shares and at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share (Free of Income Tax) on Ordinary Shares has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1924, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Registrer of the Company on the 19th day of July 1924.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1924. C20402

THE CEYLON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 30th day of July, 1924, a Dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14 Outram Road,, Fort, on and after Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1924, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th day of July, 1924.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1924. C20403

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of (1) C. I. Pipes and Tubes, (2) Special Pipes Castings, (3) Hydrants C. I., and (4) Sluice Valves, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 6th day of October, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
20308

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MY CLIENTS Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & CO., inform me that one Mr. H. Ramrao Sheoni represents himself to be R. M. Divadkar and induces public to pay Rs 9-12-0 on promises of securing loan of Rs. 500 from the India Provident Co., Ltd. (Calcutta), complaints have been lodged for cheating against the man at Phaltan Road Police Station. The Public should note that the Company is a purely Provide Insurance Company and does not grant such loans.

M. P. PATWARDHN,
B.A.,LL.B.
Vakil, High Court.
Bombay, 28th July, 1924. C10893

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2235 of 1922.

FULCHAND MANEKCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Jaipur, as Jewellers. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MULTANCHAND BASDEODAS, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

Long Cause Plaint filed on the 30th day of May, 1922.

TO,

MULTANCHAND BASDEODAS, a firm, The Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Suit against you the Defendants abovenamed claiming from you a sum of Rs. 9,200 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent from the 25th day of May, 1919, till judgment costs of the Suit and interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of September, 1924, at 11-15 a.m. in person or by an Advocate to answer all material questions relating to this Suit and produce your witness and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you are required to bring with you any document in your possession, containing evidence relating to this Suit or upon which you intend to rely.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of June, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 6th day of August, 1923.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Plaintiffs' attorneys.
20306

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1741 of 1923.

ASIABAI Alias, widow of Haji Rajab Mohidin and other ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

AISHABAI, widow of Haji Rajab Mohidin, and other ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1923, and the order bearing date the 27th March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the Premises on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1924, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land, standing and adjoining each other one containing by admeasurement 69 square yards and the other containing by admeasurement 73 4/9 square yards or thereabouts making together one hundred and forty-two and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon situate at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2818 and 2819 and Street Nos. 76-78 and 80, and which land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3090 (part of) and Cadastral Survey No. 1463 of Mandvi Division, and is bounded on the East by the said Tandel Street, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Moulvi Mahomed Sidick and on the South by the house of Rahiman Shaik Hassan Moorgay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the 6th Defendants abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20269

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3509 of 1922.

KERANGJI MOTAJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Money lenders at Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

.Vs.

(1) LALBI, widow of Rahimsab Imamsab, (2) MARIAMBAI, widow of Rahimsab Imamsab, (3) BABOO RAHIMANSAB, (4) DADA RAHIMANSAB and (5) IBRAHIM RAHIMANSAB, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the last two minors by their guardian-ad-litem Haji Husein Imamsab ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of June, 1923, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees One thousand seven hundred and twenty-five for debt and interest and the costs of this suit which have been taxed at Rs. 1344-9-0 and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 1st day of March, 1924, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mastan Tank Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 509 and 44961, New Nos. 7762 and 11179, Old Survey Nos. 2537 and 2538 and New Survey Nos. 3994, 3995 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward Nos. 633 and 634 and Street Nos. 32 and 34-36 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Memon Abu Suleman, on or towards the West by the property of Kazi Ebrahim, on or towards the North by the Mastan Tank Street and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Thursday, the 4th day of September, 1924, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale—put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendants in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs costs of previous and this execution interest together with the Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights and charges and claims to which the said land and premises are supposed to be liable.

The Collector of Bombay claims Rs. 3-11-6 on account of Rent for the year 1923-1924.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1924.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYARJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
20404

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PORTABLE WATT METER, VOLT AND AMPERES METERS, TABLE FANS, LAMP BRACKETS.

Under instructions from Mr. P. F. Bandorawalla and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Maneckshaw D. Sethna, Khurshedjee J. Mehta, and Ominshanker Ravjee, partners of Messrs. Venus Electric Co. (Kalbadevi Road), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

1 Portable Watt meter single phase up to 800 Watts by Messrs. Everett Edgcumbe & Co. (London).

3 Volt meters up to 250 Volts 6 inch J. C. by Messrs. Everett Edgcumbe & Co., London.

3 Amperes meters up to 80 and 140, amperes 6 inch J. C. by Messrs. Everett Edgcumbe & Co. London.

4 Dayton 12 inch Oscillating D. C. table fans.

54 lamp brackets oxydise silver of single lights fancy English.

46 lamp brackets oxydise copper of single lights fancy English.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTONS, TOOL BOXES, CONFECTIONERY AND PAPER KNIVES, NOTE PAPERS, BOOTS EYELETS AND HARDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned:

10 cases each 500 gross nut Buttons white 20/27 (Italian).

1 case 100 gross Buttons, No. 36—(22 and 30).

1 case, 10 pieces Tool boxes.

6 cases, containing Chocolates and Jelly, Custard and Ice-cream powder, Gelatine and paper knives, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of International Commercial Agency:

5 cases lined note papers.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and the risk of the following merchants for default of not taking delivery of the goods from the godown and non-payment of the rent and charges:

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Durgadas Radharam:

5 cases boots, Eyelets.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Century Machine Depot:

1 case Hardware.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second-hand ruber tyred Landaulett.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2260 of 1924, (Ardesher Jamsedji vs. Hormasji Edalji Banji).

1 Hupmobile Motor Car, five seater, No. Z 4188.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KUMPTA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Vassonji Premji and Tulsidas Walji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomedbhai Abdulhussein Tyabji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will to-day Thursday the 31st instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground on the Bombay Port Trust, Mody Bay Estate at Coompta Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 7/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2710, Street No. 30 and bounded on or towards the East by a piece of vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay, on or towards the West by the property secondly hereafter described, on or towards the North partly by the land leased to Parbhoodas Ladhabhay and partly by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the South by Coompta Street.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground on the Bombay Port Trust Mody Bay Estate, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Ner Survey No. 8480, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2709, Street No. 28 and bounded on or towards the East by the property first above described on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the North partly by the land leased to Narotamdas Ranchordas and partly by the land leased to Parbhudas Ladhabhai and another and on or towards the South by Coompta Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers,
87, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
TREVOR ENGINEERING COMPANY, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Under orders from the Proprietor Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the entire stock in trade of this firm comprising of:—

Brand new MacKenzie motor cycles, Hot point electrical goods, such as irons, kettles, large electric stoves, electric tables and ceiling fans by well known makers, are lamps, electric chandeliers, carbon search lights, electric lamps in many varieties, shades for lamps, etc.

Mantles, electric pocket lamps, large stocks of Hellisen's batteries, torches, soldering irons, sewing machines, electric motors, dynamos, red star soaps, electric clocks, vacuum cleaners, flexible wire, insulating wire, switches, water proof cloth, vulcanizing materials, electric coffee grinders, foot warmers, and all articles of household utility. Office furnitures made to order by known makers, large desks, show cases, stands, typewriters, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August and on succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BYREN and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the above goods in convenient lots to suit individual buyers, at the premises of the Sam. Catalogues are being prepared and the property is open to view.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. BADHAM PILE & CO. LTD.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS (LADIES AND GENTLEMEN), MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS TO BUY WOOLLEN SILK AND SUPERIOR QUALITY PIECE GOODS, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BOOTS AND SHOES AND HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY, TRAVELLING CASES, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July, FRIDAY the 1st day of August and SATURDAY the 2nd of August 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction under instructions from the parties concerned at the Shop of Messrs. Badham Pile and Co. Ltd., on Rampart Row opposite the Museum and Army and Navy Stores the entire Stock of the said Shop consisting of all Sorts of Superior Woollen, Silk and Cotton Piecegoods such as Cashmere, over coating, Serge, Sunproof checks, Coloured broad cloth Silk Suitings, English Silk, Silk shirtings, Viella Flannel, Fancy Zephyrs, Woollen and Silk undershirts, Socks, Stockings, Handkerchievies, Ties, Collars, Superior Rugs, Felt Hats, Embroiderjes, Ribbons, Laces, High class Boots and Shoes, Wrist Watches, Travelling Suit Cases, high class Perfumery, etc., etc. to be sold in lots convenient to buyers.

The Stock is on view.

P. S.—Gent's Stuff will be sold on Thursday and Friday and that of Ladies on Saturday the 2nd day of August.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE, PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 3RD AND MONDAY, THE 4TH AUGUST 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Artistic Household Furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge and other well-known Makers, Italian Marble Statues and Figures, Marble Pedestals, Bronze Figures with Electric Fittings, Life Size Models Lions, Rich Table Ornaments, Electric Hall Chandeliers, Electric and Gas Wall Brackets, Gramophones, Chimney Table Clocks, Tower Clock, Rich Garden Flower Pots, Garden Furniture, "Hupmobile" 7 seater, 4 Cylinder Moter Car, Etc., Etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd and MONDAY, the 4th day of August, 1924 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Krishna Bhuwan, near the Three lamp post, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill by order of the mortgagee and Receiver Seth Tricomdas Gordhandas Khattau artistic household furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge and other known makers of the late Mr. Karsondas Kalidas Jutha comprising, square dining table, Morocco seat armchairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, glass plate, cupboards, rich oil paintings with rich frames, rich Chinawares, rich upholstered drawing room suites, made to order hall cabinets, book cases silk tapestry lined sofa cabinets, artistic Italian marble statues figures and pedestals, electric hall Chandeliers, wall brackets, gas brackets, venetian glass wall candlebras, bronze figures with electric fittings, Chimney table clocks tower clocks, Cabinet gramophone, large China Jars, folding harmonium, life size lion models, Mohoganized single bedsteads, marble top tables, handsome mirror door almirahs, rich engravings, garden benches, tables, rich garden pots, mojolica flower stands fire extinguishers, gas boilers, gas stoves, "Hupmobile" 7 seater, 4 cylinder motor car, etc., etc.

P.S.—The Motor Car will be put up for sale on the second day of sale, i.e., 4th August at 5 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH OLD CARVED AND PLAIN, TEAK, BLACK AND ENGLISH OAKWOOD FURNITURE BY WIMBRIDGE AND BENJAMIN, CHAPPELS PIANO AND PIANOLA WITH ROLLERS, ENGLISH CLOCK BY JAMES MACCABE ROYAL EXCHANGE IN DOME ON STAND, RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS, WALL CLOCES, SAFES, RICH GLASS CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ONE BUICK MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sorab Mansion, Hughes Road near Gamdevi, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will, on the above day and address, sell by Public Auction made to order marble top dining table, arm and armless chairs, glass door crockery cupboards, fancy mirror back sideboards, English Clock by James MacCabe, Royal Exchange, Sweet toned cottage Piano by Chappels, latest type Pianola with about 100 Rollers, Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, English writing tables and Book cases, music stools and Cabinets, Silver show cases, mirror and panelled door almyrah, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy mirror back hat stands, meat safe,, rich glas crockery platedware, etc.

Also One Buick Motor Car in perfect running order.

Property on view and Catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
The Beautiful
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

IN
"ONE WEEK OF LOVE"
'He was harsh, a drunkard, a gambler and a beast, yet his love causes a Society butterfly to become a real woman.'
PATHE GAZETTE
Double Edition
"FELIX IN LOVE"
See how Felix Spends his week of love.
POPULAR PRICES.

COMING! COMING!
Saturday August 2nd
JACK LONDON'S FAMOUS DOG STORY
"THE CALL OF THE WILD"
GREAT AS A STORY!
GREATER AS A FILM!!
PATHE CINEMA

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The QUAINTS at 9-30 p. m,
in
"THE BEGGAR'S OPERA"
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m. only.
"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"
Featuring ELLIOTT DEXTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE GIRL I LOVED"
Featuring CHARLES RAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE THREE MUST-GET THERES"
Featuring MAX LINDER.

MODESTY!

The word does not require explanation. You are well aware of foreign film stars and now come over at the

CINEMA MAJESTIC

and compare the ladies starring in

'PRITHVI-VALLABHA.'

Time nnd Prices as usual.

AN ASOKA PICTURE.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years
Natyakalapravartak
Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
To-day Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
Special for "Amavasya"
New Serio-Comic Play in Hindi
'Pyara Divan'
Saturday Night
New MARATHI Play!
"MADHYANHA"
Sunday Matinee
"EKAHEE PAISA"
Plan open at the Theatre
Proprietor: G. B. BHATE.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THEMIRACLE MAN"

A REAL MIRACLE-WORKER NOW IN BOMBAY!

YOU HAVE NOT SEEN THE LIKE OF HIM BEFORE!

Absolutely the world's most amazing Personality.

If you need a friend—

IN TROUBLE
IN SICKNESS
IN WEDDED LIFE
IN YOUR BUSINESS TRANSACTION

If you suffer Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Nervous and mental diseases

CONSULT THE
"MIRACLE MAN"

HE WILL TELL YOU ALL ABOUT YOUR PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

In fact, he will show you Miracles in every line.

He is at your service at Room No. 77, Apollo Hotel,

BOMBAY.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION:—

10 to 12 in the forenoon and 2 to 6 in the afternoon daily.

(Except by Special Appointment.)

Bombay's Premier and Palatial
Novelty
Cinema Presents To-Night
and TO-MORROW only
'KOHINOOR'S Popular Film
'VATRASUR-VADHA'
or
INDRA
THE VICTORIOUS.
A Hindu Myth, showing how Gods sometimes forget their Duties and the Evil Results that follow!
Daily 4 shows at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL

To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
"SATI-SONA"
AND
HALAMAN JETHVO.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
AT: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded By
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
POONA :—LUXMIVILAS THEATRE
Saturday 2nd August 1924 at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.).
MANAPAMAN
Sunday 3rd August 1924 at 3 p. m. (S. T.).
SHAHA—SHIVAJI
Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

The Last Word in ACCESSORIES!
The Advance Motor Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

ACTIVE ALL OVER INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30

The monsoon has been active everywhere except in south Madras.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Central India, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North-West Frontier Province, Lower Sind, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in West United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Diamond Island three inches, Tavoy and Tougoo one and a half, Akyab eight, Dibrugarh three, Sibsagar one and a half, Darjeeling two, Cox's Bazar three, Noakhali and Hazaribagh two, Daltonganj one and a half, Purnea and Patna two, Gaya, Dumka Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Jhansi one, Mussoorie three, Khushab three-quarters, Murree two, Dera Ismail Khan one and a half, Ajmer Kotah, Bhuj, Dwarka and Ahmedabad one, Rajkot one and a half, Surat three, Deesa, Neemuch, and Nowgong two, Sutna and Nasour one, Ratnagiri one and a half, and Calicut, Cocanada, and Mercara one.

Forecast.—Extension in the United Provinces and East Punjab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 30th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 30th July 1922	June 1st to 30th July 1923
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 12	23 84	57 58	49 50
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 28	25 83	53 21	
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 36	22 25	54 11	53 80
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 31	26 48		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 29.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.614 in.
Temperature of Air	82.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.0 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	83% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 "
Minimum " "	78.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	274 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.14 inches.
Total fall during month ..	16.34 "
Do. do. year ..	23.80 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th July	0.09 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
W	30	10	16	26	10	30	3	19	17	4
		21	47	25	3		16	15	20	0
Th.	31	10	50	27	6	31	4	0	16	9
	Aug	22	29	25	10	Aug	16	52	19	4
F.	1	11	22	28	1	1	4	36	16	3
		23	9	26	3		17	27	18	9
Sat	2	11	52	28	5	26	5	15	15	11
		23	45	26	8		18	3	18	4
Sun	3	0	22	26	11	3	6	22	15	11
		12	54	28	7		19	7	17	97
M.	4	1	0	26	11	4	6	59	16	4
		13	25	28	4		19	43	17	
Tu.	5	1	40	26	8	5	7	33	17	0
		13	58	27	11		20	19	17	7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over Rawalpindi and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the central districts. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the province; the minimum was almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.94" of rain, Cawnpore 1.00" and Allahabad 0.92". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is locally in excess. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 1.18" of rain, Jaipur 0.34", Kotah 0.96", Mount Abu 0.40", Jodhpur 0.20" and Bikaner 0.21". Skies are lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and generally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bikaner and lower at Jodhpur and Kotah; the minimum was almost normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 2.20" of rain, Surat 2.99", Ahmedabad 1.08", Deesa 2.36", Rajkot 1.30", Dwarka 1.01" and Bhuj 1.16". Skies are heavily clouded. Vapour in air is above normal in Cutch and north Gujrat. Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.25" of rain, Saugor 0.36", Hoshanga bad 0.12", Amraoti 0.37", Nagpur 0.94", Chanda 0.29" and Raipur 0.23". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Jubbulpore, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.12" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.30", Marmagao 0.11" and Karwar 0.53". Skies are moderately clouded over the south of the division and heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 84 degrees 2 (normal) and a minimum temperature of 79 degrees 4 (2 degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Belgaum reports 0.51" of rain, Poona 0.24" Nizamabad 0.85" and Hyderabad 0.22". Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is almost normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in north Hyderabad; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened in the Punjab, but continues generally active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, Rajputana, the east United Provinces, and local in the west United Provinces, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.31", Calicut 0.95", Cochin 0.19" and Masulipatam 1.05".

Daily Weather Telegram for the 29th July 1924, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has given little rain in the Deccan Plateau and the United Provinces, but continues active elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the southeast Punjab, lower Sind, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, the Northwest Frontier Province, west Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, the United Provinces, Kashmir and northeast Baluchistan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui, Tavoy, Diamond Island two inches; Rangoon, Bassein one; Kyaukpyu, Akyab five; Dhubri one; Cox's Bazar, Khulna two; Calcutta one and a half; Berhampore, Noakhali, Hazaribagh, Naya Dumka one; Gaya three; Khushab one; Sonamarg one and a half; Dera Ismail Khan three; Harnai a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan ..		3.18	2.53	+0.65
Rawalpindi ..	0.09	7.27	9.62	—2.35
Lahore ..	0.08	10.78	6.97	+3.81
Hissar ..		2.78	5.28	—2.50
Ambala ..		10.89	10.72	+0.17
Delhi ..		4.09	10.26	—6.17
United Provinces—				
Agra ..		5.93	11.14	—5.21
Mainpuri ..	0.06	13.72	9.53	+4.19
Jhansi ..	0.94	18.90	15.41	+3.49
Cawnpore ..	1.00	27.45	13.55	13.90
Allahabad ..	0.92	15.49	16.27	—0.78
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..		0 04	1.08	—1.04
Karachi ..	0.06	1.17	3.72	—2.55
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	1.18	5.93	8.57	—2.64
Jaipur ..	0.34	11.27	10.00	+1.27
Kotah ..	0.96	24.47	12.17	12.30
Mount Abu ..	0.40	20.75	25.40	—4.65
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj ..	1.16	2.26	8.16	—5.90
Dwarka ..	1.01	1.83	7.95	—6.13
Veraval ..	0.04	7.83	11.17	—3.34
Rajkot ..	1.30	12.45	15.03	—2.57
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.02	5.04	10.62	—5.58
Gujarat—				
Surat ..	2.99	24.18	24.70	—0.52
Ahmedabad ..	1.08	12.86	15.30	—2.44
Deesa ..	2.36	12.60	10.83	+1.77
Central India West—				
Neemuch ..	2.20	12.93	13.02	—0.09
Indore ..	0.04	11.78	15.32	—3.54
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore ..	0.25	33.50	24.32	+9.18
Saugar ..	0.36	13.73	19.87	—6.14
Hoshangabad ..	0.12	16.00	20.86	—4.86
Khandwa ..		9.54	13.85	—4.31
Akola ..	0.08	8.18	14.42	—6.24
Amraoti ..	0.37	10.25	15.0	—4.78
Nagpur ..	0.94	15.14	22.37	—7.23
Chanda ..	0.29	16.48	23.31	—6.83
Raipur ..	0.23	10.17	22.90	12.73
Konkan—				
Bombay ..	0.12	23.84	42.07	18 23
Ratnagiri ..	1.30	73.16	61.05	12.11
Mormugao ..	0.11	72.63	60.06	13.57
Karwar ..	0 53	?	74.16	?
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon ..		4.80	9.03	—4.23
Ahmednagar ..	0.02	5.35	8.50	—3.15
Poona ..	0.24	5.04	11.58	—6.54
Sholapur ..	0.01	3.90	8.88	—4.98
Bijapur ..		0.77	5.48	—4.71
Belgaum ..	0.51	37.20	23.81	13.39
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..		4.95	11.74	—3.79
Nizamabad (Indur)..	0.85	7.44	15.51	—7.07
Hyderabad ..	0.22	10.38	10.88	—0.50
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	0.31	?	73.00	?
Calicut ..	0.95	?	63.53	?
Cochin ..	0.19	?	50 78	?
Ceylon—				
Colombo ..	0.06	21 41	12 94	+8 47
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	1.05	7.88	10.77	—2.89
Bellary ..		2.39	3.69	—1.30
Cuddapah ..		4.92	6.72	—1.80
Madras ..		9.08	5.69	+3.39
Bangalore ..		8.53	6.91	+1.62
Coimbatore ..		19.27	3.08	16.19
Trichinopoly ..		0 18	2 92	—2 74
Negapatam.. ..		0 67	3 12	—2 45

Continued from column 6.)

Angles, 2000 bundles mild steel sheets, 241 pieces mild steel joists, 250 pieces mild steel tees, 160 bags maize pearl starch, 500 D/bags Soda Ash 31 cases Figured fencies 387 cases Window Glass, 35 cases Earthen colours, 40 casks Earthen colours, 76 cases Tiles, 50 crates Tiles.

From Rotterdam.—25 cases Gin, 50 cases Whisky, 125 cases Beer, 13 cases Wine, 125 cases condensed milk, 45 cases Cheese, 17 cases Cocoa; 107 cases hardware, 35 cases Schnapp, 44 cases cottons, 200 casks Gamester, 400 D/bags Carraway seed, 250 bags Dextrine, 385 bags Farina, 104 packages Wire, 186 rings copper wire, 225 pieces mild steel tubes 811 bales straw boards 309 bales paper, 54 drums Zinc chloride, 28 cases silk with cotton, 160 cases slates, 40 cases metal polish, 14 cases cotton lace, 20 cases Envelopes, 7 cases Spirits, 10 cases woollens 47 cases medicines, 6 cases Essential oil, 44 cases Aniline Dyes, 600 cases Vegetable fat, 28 cases oil varnish, 38 cases Enamel, 14 cases Iron ware, 65 cases Geneva 30 cases Ammonia, 180 kegs paint 18 bales Leather ware 20 casks tartaric Acid, 50 kegs Oxalic Acid, 340 bags Tubes, 967 pieces Tubes, 26 pieces bends 9 bundles bends, 282 bundles Galvd. Tubes, 29 pieces Fittings 147 casks Fittings, 20 casks Bronze wire, 67 cases Hydrogen Peroxide, 328 bundles pipes, 331 pieces pipes 2290 pieces steel bars, 826 bags bolts and Nuts, 22 cases Bolts and Nuts, 432 bundles steel plate cuttings 124 pieces steel tyres, 26 cases Ultramarine blue, 100 cases Nails 23 D/bags steel clips, 100 kegs Natsinm Bicarbonate 1000 kegs calcined soda.

From Karachi.—115 cases Fish, 47 bundles Fish 437 bags Fish, 493 Thellas Fish.

S S Singu, Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co.

From Raigoon:—403273 Imperi Gallons Benzine in bulk.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 30.

S S Ranee, Pinson, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 30.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Crostafels, Knippe, Calcutta.

S S Hatipara, Hocking Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Englistan for Jeddah.

Steamer Ranee for Java.

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.

Steamer Margha for Antwerp.

S S Ranee:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Ranee 2329 tons, Captain Pinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Crosfarels:—The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 3078 tons, Captain L Knippe will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Hatipara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatipara, 4853 tons Captain R W. Hocking will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(WEDNESDAY, July 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

3 China, 4161, London 8/8 M M & Co.
4 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 8/8, Graham & Co.
5 Soudan, 4218, Kobe 19/8 M M & Co.
6 City of Cairo 5024 K'chi 2/8, K N and Co.
7 Manora, N.P. 2/28, M M & Co.
8 Margha, London, N F, M M & Co.
8 Kenoa 3607, Durban, 6/8, M M & Co.
11 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/8 L Triestino.
13 Silverash, 4315, Antwerp 3/8, Graham and Co.
16 Rymeric, 3178, U S A, 2/8, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homestead, New York 10/8 Volkart Bros.
2 Crostafels, 3078, Cal, 31/7, L Edwards Ltd.
6 Gharinda, 3212, Rangoon, 3/8 M M & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 6-8 Scindia S N Co.
8 Gandalara 3190 N F, 4 S M M & Co.
14 Barala, Busreh, 6-8, M M & Co.
15 Ahmedi, Busreh, 2/8 S Hassan Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A F Artelli, 3781 K'chi, 2/8 L Triestino.
B City of Karachi, 3571, N.F., 31/7, K N and Co.
C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta 29/7, T M & Co.
F Calcutta Maru, 3188, K'chi, 31/7, N Y Kaisha.
K Vasna, 2043, NF, NF, M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 30.

S S City of Karachi for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—55 bales cotton raw, Khimjee Visram and Co, 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—310 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Silverash for Antwerp:—140 cwt gum Arabic, Narsi Mulji and Co.

S S China for London:—2 cases cigarettes, Manufacturers Oriental Agency; 76 cases bristles W H Brady and Co. Ld, 101 cwt Turmeric, Lathan Abercrombie and Co.; 3850 cwt linseed oil cake, N V. Velmohamed 10 cases bristles, Hollingshurst and Co. Ltd.; 5 boxes cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.; 2 bales sheep skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 29 bales cow hides tanned, L. Tharia and Sons; 8 bales Goat skins tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 6 bales cow calf hides tanned, L. Tharia and Sons; 2 bales sheep skins tanned, Mukundeo. 18 bales cow hides tanned Peermahomed Hassam; 4 bales cow calf hides tanned, Peermahomed Hassam, bundle woollen carpets, A Azizullahoff; 2 bundles woollen carpets F Hajioff; 6 bales cow hides, tanned, L Hassam; 19 cwt cuttle fish, H A Mohamed and Sons; 2 bundles Fox skins, J S Narag and Sons; 14 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 2 empty cylinders, Brunner Mond and Co. Ltd.

S S China for Constantinople:—9 bundles woollen carpets J S Narag and Sons.

S S Filippo Artelli for Genoa:—98 bales cotton waste clean, Coutts and Co. 1840 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co. Ld.; 7 tons old iron scrap, R Rossi and Co. 275 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 2 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons.

S S Filippo Artelli for Marseilles—2000 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 1000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Margha for Middlesbro:—2000 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—24 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co. 75 bales clean cotton waste M Chandulal and Co. 825 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—3000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros; 500 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—14 bundles shooks, Phipson and Co. Ld.; 6 bundles iron hoops, Phipson and Co. Ltd.

S S Homestead for New York:—2000 cwt. Myrabollams F F Campbell and Co. Ld 4000 cwt. Myrabollams, P. Mathradas and Co. Ld.

S S Homestead for Philadelphia:—250 bales cotton waste, I A H Moosa Ltd.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—9600 cwt. linseed oil cakes N V Velmohamed; 1375 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 938 cwt. kirdee oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 137 cwt Jinilly oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

S S City of Cairo for Manchester—25 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co. Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw G V Lanke, 500 bales cotton raw, Toyo M. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 30.

S S Kondakirk, Agents:—E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.:—

From Hamburg:—13 packages lanterns, 30 cases hurricane lantern, 200 cases copper sulphate, 7 cases enamelled goods, 29 cases Iron ware, 16 cases Glass ware, 20 cases Carbonate of Ammonia, 17 cases Litho stones 32 cases woollens; 12 cases Envelopes, 18 cases Blotting Pads, 10 cases wire netting, 10 cases Glass marbles, 29 cases Podlocks, 33 cases hardware, 71 cases Tin ware, 16 cases toys, 35 cases Amorces 79 cases bolts and Nuts, 109 drums Sodium Sulphide, 71 drums Magnesium Chloride, 63 drums Epsom Salt, 770 bales paper, 131 bales News papers 43 reels News papers, 10 bags Iron foundation disks, 7 barrels steel balls, 20 kegs Oxalic acid, 125 bundles copper sheets 60 coils galvd. Fencing wire

From Antwerp:—36 cases playing cards, 8 cases pharm. products, 17 cases hardware, 27 cases plate glass, 14 cases vaseline, 29 cases Tissues, 440 casks China clay, 1025 bundles steel sheets, 1296 bundles steel bars, 18554 pieces steel bars, 762 bundles mild steel bars, 279 pieces mild steel bars 73 pieces Gas Tubes 363 bundles Gas Tubes, 300 piece Mild Steel

(Continued in column 5).

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 30.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 11/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 11/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 590
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 640
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 630
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 314
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.40-1/4
London—Paris Frcs 86.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.10
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LONDON, July 29.

Tele. Transfers	1/5 7/16 dull.
Bar Gold	77.14.0 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/16
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 23/32
American Dollars	314
Hongkong Dollars	168 1/2
Shanghai	231
Japan	129 1/2
Singapore	163 1/2

Market Steady.

London, July 29.

Rentes 3 per cent 52 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small offerings. Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS—

LONDON, July 29.

Stockholm	16.52
Christiania	32.38
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	23.87
Belgium yesterday's	95.93
Athens yesterday's	257.50
Prague	148.75

LONDON, July 29.

Exchange on London in Paris	86.76
Exchange on London in Germany	18,460,000,000,000.
Exchange on London in Italy	101.67

NEW YORK, July 29.

Demands Bills	4.40.00

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 29.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 2 m/st	4⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes	23 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, July 29.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/16 Plus 1/16.
Consols 2½ per cent £56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £48
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £65 3/4
Government Securities 3 per cent £56-1/4

LONDON, July 29

Conversion Loan £77 3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £100 3/4.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112 1/4.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, July 30.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/7/6
Do. forward Rs. 15/8/—
Bar gold ready, Rs. 24/9/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/8/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/7/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/10
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/13
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81/1

LONDON, July 29.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-0
Silver ready, d. 34.12
Silver forward, d. 34-14
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, London speculators buying to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 30.

Ready :—24—10—3

	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida Opening.			
Sravan	24-9-6	24-8-6	24-8-6
Bhadrwa	24-8-6	24-7-6	24-7-6

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan 0—5—0
Vaida
Bhadrwa 0—9—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 30

	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Ready:—80—11—0			
Vaida. Opening.			
Sravan	81—9—0	80-12 0	80—12—0
Bhadrwa	81—4—0	81-0 0	81—0—0

Teji Mandi :—
Sravan 0—15—0
Bhadrwa 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 30.

To-day Reuter reported 25 to 36 points lower in New York futures. The market delcined on long liquidation, the tone of the market being steady at the close. Liverpool has been reported 10 points up in old crop and 19 points lower in new crop. The market declined on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 29th instant as follows:—"Weather unchanged. Should liquidation carry marke. lower prefer purchase."

The immediate future of the market is very uncertain, but in view of the fact that crop prospects in this country as also in America leave a good deal to be desired, we are inclined to take a bullish view of the position and think well of buying on any temporary setbacks.

Although a moderate decline was reported in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 532½ for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate sellers and the prices gave way to Rs. 531. At about this level Bazar operators and Commission Houses were buyers on Liverpool advices being reported higher than expected and the market improved to Rs. 534 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 536 and going up to Rs. 538½ on buying by offices closed firm at Rs. 538 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra Deer. January opened at Rs. 501½ and going down to Rs. 500½ on Shroffs selling closed steady at Rs. 503 on Commission Houses buying. F. G. Bengal Deer./January was nominally quoted Rs. 539.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate. Japan Exporters were buyers for nice lots of Berar and Sawginned and Camptа while local spinners were buying sparingly.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 30, 6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	538
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	446
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	509

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 30.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	567	552	537	522
M. G. Oomra No. 3	590	575	560	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Southerns	—	620	610	600
M. G. Mathia	575	560	545	..
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 30

Fully Good Broach	April/May	534
„ „ Bengal	Dec./January	445
Fine Oomra „	Dec./Jan.	503
Good Southerns	Aug/Sept.	6.5

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, July 30.

New York market 29th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
9.31 Oct.		29.10—24	29.25—09	29.00	—34
28.50 Dec.				28.18	—32
28.35 Jan.			28.25—13	28.02	—33
28.59 Mar.				28.34	—25
28.68 May				28.40	—28

Telegraphic market advices: Heavy long liquidation in small market well taken. Market steady at the decline. October highest 29.48 (11 a.m.), lowest 28.80 (2-45 p.m.), range 68 points.

Another of our New York friends cabled us on 28th instant as under:

"We anticipate Bureau Report to be rather bullish, but we expect higher prices will check consumption. Think present prices unsafe. We are not so confident of our opinion. Do not think it a good time to operate."

Liverpool Market 29th July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
18.72 July				18.82	+10
17.04 Oct.		16.91—13	16.78—26	16.85	—19
16.57 Jan.		16.41—15	16.35—22	16.38	—19
16.48 Mar.		16.34—14		16.29	—19
16.33 May				16.14	—19
Egyptian 21.25 Nov.				20.85	—40
20.93 Jan.				20.53	—42

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 325,000. Light rains Memphis Dist. Temperatures between 95deg and 100deg in the Western belt. Forecast—West Texas and Oklahoma partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair.

(2) American cross rate 4.39 5/8. Smaller market. Some long liquidation. Some American selling absorbed by Trade fixing call sales. No rains in Texas. National Ginners' Association report condition 70.5 per cent. New York telegraphs to us that Nashua and Jackson Mills totalling 188,000 spindles are going on full time from 2nd September.

(3) New York cables—Forecast generally fair except scattered showers.

(4) New York cables:—Official Government report states no rains in Texas. 30 stations out of 49 show temperatures between 100deg and 107deg.

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:

July	18.82 plus 10
October	16.85 — 19
January	16.38 — 19
March	16.29 — 19

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 750
Mid. Americans spot 18.76 Quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. sakels 25.50
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	29.15
January	28.19
March	28.18

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October	28.35
January	28.06

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	18.50 — 22
August	17.66 — 14
September	17.28 — 21
October	16.84 — 20
December	16.51 — 15
January	16.36 — 21
March	16.34 — 14
May	16.14 — 19

EGYPTIANS—

November	20.90
January	20.60

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.

July	18.83 plus 1
August	17.63 —.4
September	17.26 —.1
October	16.84 —.1
December	16.42 —.3
January	16.34 —.4
March	16.27 —.2

EGYPTIANS.

July	24.35
November	20.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

July	18.82 plus 10
August	17.67 — 13
September	17.27 — 22
October	16.85 — 19
November	16.61 — 19
December	16.45 — 21
January	16.38 — 19
February	16.33 — 19
March	16.29 — 19
April	16.20 — 19
May	16.14 — 19
June	16.01 — 19
July	15.58 — 19

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

M G Bengal, "Good"	12.00
M G Bengal, "Fully Good"	12.40
M G Bengal, "Fine"	12.80
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.55
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	15.05
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	12.55
M G Broach "Good"	13.40
M G Broach "Fully Good"	13.80
M G Broach "Fine"	14.20
M G Scinde "Good"	11.90
M G Scinde "Fully Good"	12.30
M G Scinde "Fine"	12.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

July	24.40 plus 10
August	23.85 plus 15
September	22.80 — 55
October	21.20 — 50
November	20.85 — 40
December	20.60 — 41
January	20.53 — 42
February	20.46 — 44
March	20.38 — 52
April	20.31 — 44
May	20.23 — 47
June	20.18 — 47
July	20.13 — 47

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Futures at New York:—	
October	29.00 — 34
December	28.18 — 32
January	28.02 — 33
March	28.34 — 16

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July29.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Futures at New York:—	
October	29.00 —.34
December	28.18 —.32
January	28.02 —.33
March	28.34 —.26
Spot Cotton at New York	33.00 —.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.50 —.10
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
August	28.70 —.42
Futures at New Orleans	
October	28.20 —.42
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	17 1/8
Silver: Foreign mined	68 1/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, July 30. (5-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	8 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	88 0 0	17 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black	70 0 0	14 12 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	79 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 2 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	88 0 0	17 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	6 3 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	9 2 0	
Wheat, Sept	8 15 6	
Linseed, May	14 8 0	
Linseed, Sept	14 6 6	
Groundnuts D/J	70 8 0	
Gujarat Seed Asn		89 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 J/A	18 0 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 15 0	

WHEAT.

LONDON, July 29

Barletta Russo 63 1,2 lbs. 55/9 July/Aug paid.

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 56/9 July/Aug. buyers.

Australian 58 July/Aug. buyers.

Firm and dearer with fair trade and moderate offers.

Choice White Karachi 56/6 July/Aug. paid and buyers.

Soft Red Karachi 55/6 July/Aug. buyers.

Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 56/6 paid for August shipment.

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 58 paid for July shipment and 57 7 1/2 paid for Aug shipment.

Barley, Karachi 39/6 July/Aug. sellers.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 28.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for July/August shipment at £22. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for July/August and August/September shipment to Hull at £20/3/9 and for January/February shipment at £19/1/3. In Castor Oil, first at 72 per cwt.

Linseed, firm.

Cottonseed, steady.

Linseed Oil, firm.

Wheat, advanced. Reacted sympathy with Chicago.

Rice, firm.

LONDON, July 29

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm and dearer but with quiet trade at £20 3/8 July/Aug. value.

Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet at £11 quoted for July/August.

Castorseed Bombay £20 1/2 July/August sellers.

METALS.

London, July 29.

English best Selected Copper	£66 7/8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£63 3/8
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	£7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£28 1/4
Corrugated sheets	£18½
Tin Block	£264.

BRASS

Bombay, July 30.

Per Md.	Rs. a p
Brass, English 3/4	64 0 0
Do. „ 1	62 0 0
Do. „ 1 1/4	62 0 0
Do. „ 1 1/2	62 0 0
Do. „ 1 3/4	62 0 0
Do. „ 2	62 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 30

Per Md.	Rs. a p
Copper, English .. 3/4	67 0 0
Copper „ 1/	67 0 0
Copper „ 1 1/4	65 8 0
Copper, American .. 1 1/2	66 0 0
Copper „ 1 3/4	66 0 0
Copper „ 2/	66 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	63 0 0
Panchteka Joint	28 0 0
Copper, English Bars	62 0 0
Brass Bars	40 0 0
Pat Klai	65 0 0
Lead, Country	23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	62 0 0
„ „ „ 1	60 12 0
„ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. 1 3/4 to 2	60 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	65 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,	67 8 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4	66 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations—Bombay, July, 30.

	per to.	Rs	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
David .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	6
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40 /1	1	9	6
„ .. .. ..No.	42 /2	1	13	9
„ .. .. ..No.	20	1	5	6
„ .. .. ..No.	32	1	6	6

RUBBER.

London, July 29.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug./Sept. sellers 12½

Tone:—12½ August.

Plantation First Latex Crepe August 12½

Tone:—Easier, closing steadier

jpg steadier.

AVERY 303
FOR WEIGHING MAGHINES OF ALL KINDS FOR EVERY PURPOSE
DOUGALL Rd. BOMBAY.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, July 30

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	402-8		402-8
Bombay Cotton	460		460
Bombay Dyeing	660-58-12-60	58-12-660	57-8-658-12
Century	333-12-328	33-12-335	32-8-335
Nagpur	481-4	481-4	480
Colaba	180-75	73-12-175	77-8-182-8
Crescent	222-8	222-8	222-8
Indore	352-8-51-4	348-12	51-4 350
Kohinoor	1025	..	1025
New Great	285	285	283-12
Pearl ex-divi.	508-12-6-4-7-8	6-4-507-8	5503-12
Phoenix	455	..	450
Bharucha	105	105	105
Simplex	191-4-88-12	190	88-12-190
Swan	790	..	790
Swadesh	557-8-52-8	552-8	50-548 12
Pabani	302-8	..	302-8
Fazal	935	935	935
Mathuradas	250	..	250
Tata Mill	157-8	..	157-8
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	106-4	..	106-4
Madhavji	235	232-8	231-4
Finlay	540	..	540
Gokak	96-4	..	96-4
Edward Sassoon	172-8	..	172-8
Meyer Sassoon	112-8	..	120
Alcock	165	..	165
Bombay Burma Old	300	..	300
Bombay Elec. Tram	92-8	92-8	92-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy	55	..	53-12
Bundi Cement	9-4	..	9-6
Central E. Mining	22-12	..	22-12
Indian Cement	43-12	..	42-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	15-4	..	15
Tata Steel Defd.	46-4-43-12	45	45

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 29.

Linseed Tone 22 3/8 July/August buyers. Firmer but quiet.

RAW LINSEED OIL. Naked Spot Net—Months 40 5/8 July value.

Tone 40/9 September/December paid.

LONDON, July 29

Business was done to-day in Linseed. La Plata Argentine for August/September shipment to Hull at £20/8/9 and for January/February shipment at £19/6/3. In Wheat Cargo No. 1, Northern Manitoba at 62/9 for August shipment and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi at 56 for July/August shipment.

Linseed, decided upward movement.

Cottonseed, quiet.

Linseed Oil, firm.

Wheat, dearer and better demand at the close.

Rice, firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/9 Aug./Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/9 Oct./Dec. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 20/10 1/2 Jan./March sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 20/11 Oct./Dec. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 20/11 Oct./Dec. sellers.

Tone:—Steadily held.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.,)

BOMBAY, 30th July, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have, as anticipated, suffered a further drop of 4 as. per cwt. Transhipment rates have declined by about 12 as. per cwt. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 2200 bags, showing moderate purchase enquiries for Spot Sugar.

Rates for S S Manora and shipment June have dropped to the extent of a shilling and a half. Near positions have suffered a drop of 2 to 4 d. per cwt. distant positions remaining more or less unchanged. Mauritius Sept. or October. prices have declined by 4 d. per cwt. The market on the whole ruled weak with the following latest quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar, Rs. 20/9 per cwt.

Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 15 per cwt.

Fine White Java Shipment June sh. 20-6 per cwt. FBH

Fine White Java Shipment SS Manora sh. 20/6 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Shipment S S Nurjehan sh. 21 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java shipment S S Pasha sh. 21/2 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Shipment July sh. 21 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Shipment Aug. Sept. sh. 20/6 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Shipment Oct./Dec. sh. 20/9 per cwt. FBH.

Continental Beet Sugar Nov./Decr. sh. 20/1 per cwt. FBH.

Mauritius Sugar Aug. or Sept. sh. 19/9 per cwt. FBH.

Mauritius Sugar Sept. or Oct. sh. 19/9 per cwt. FBH.

LONDON, July 29

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for July/August shipment at £22. In Linseed La Plaa Argentine for July/August and August/September shipment to Hull at £20/3/9 and for January/February shipment at £19/1/3. In Castor Oil, first at 72 per cwt.

Linseed, firm.

Cottonseed, steady.

Linseed Oil, firm.

Wheat, Advanced—Reacted sympathy with Chicago.

Rice, firm.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, July 30.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	3
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	0
Daimond Chula	1	5	3
Tata Darji			
Salita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl			
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Rachael	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	12	8	0
Hindustani	12	10	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th July, 1924.

Cotton	371 Bales.
Wheat	24468 cwts
Linseed	10320 „
Rape, etc	1522 „
Gingellyseed	889 „
Poppyseed	250 „
Groundnuts	2636 „
Castorseed	6713 „
Rice	1269 „
Myrabollams	Nil „
Cottonseed	8051 „
Mowrasseed	Nil „
Gram	3707 „
Juwar	313 „
Masur	Nil „
Bajri	616 „
Coal	2693 „
	538 Tons.

RAPESEEDS.

LONDON, July 29.

Toria £20 1/4 July/Aug. sellers.

Ferozepore Real Bold £20 1/4 July/Aug. sellers.

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Natak Mandali Elphinstone Theatre, Special Matinee, Ne Hindi Play: "Pyara Divan", 3-30 p.m.

Harwood League—R. A. 101 Co., vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Bombay Gymkhana "B". vs. Y. M. C. A. "B", Oval.

FRIDAY, August 1.

Harwood League—Hindu Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. All Blacks, Cooperage.

The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English Mails of July 17 due at 1 a.m.

Celebration of Lokmanya's Anniversary. Chupatty Sands, 6 p.m., Mr. Khadilker to preside.

SATURDAY, August 2.

The S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races:—First Extra Meeting.

Harwood League—West Yorks vs. R. A. 70 Co.

Harwood League—2nd Dn.—West Yorks "B" vs. Mechanical Transport, Colaba.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 31 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 15m; Sunset 7h 15m.
Aug 1 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
Aug. 2 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
Aug. 3 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
Aug. 4 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
Aug. 5 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
Aug. 6 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 7h. 12m.

"IS WAR INEVITABLE?"

A debate on "Is War Inevitable" will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m.

PHILALETIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There will be a meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India in Mr. Cama's office, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Mr. Jno. Godinho will read a paper on the Missionary Stamps of Uganda with display.

A FRESH LONDON B. SC.

Mr. Ramanlal K. Desai, B.A., nephew of Mr. Chhotubhai A. Vakil, Solicitor has passed the B. Sc. examination of the London University and has also qualified for the Bar.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

DAINADNYA ASSOCIATION.

The tenth bi-annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday (the 3rd August) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Hira Baug, Prof. V. N. Hate, B.Sc. presiding.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Calcutta Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 31st instant instead of on Wednesday the 30th instant as previously notified.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, has been renominated as an Ordinary Fellow of the Bombay University.

Rev. Father J. Duhr, S.J., Ph.D., D.D. has been nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice the Rev. W. G. Robertson.

SHRI VINAYAKBOA RAMDASSI.

Swami Shri Vinayakboa Masurkar, Ramdassi, with his itinerant "Ashram" of 30 "chelas" will give discourses at Radha Madhav Mandir, Kandewadi, from 9-15 to 10-15 p.m. (S.T.) The Swami will be in Bombay for a week only.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on Friday, (1st August) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chaupatty Sands in celebration of the Anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sjt. V. J. Patel, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Sjt. B. F. Bharucha, Dr. Saverker, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. V. Puntamberker, Balubhai T. Desai, J. K. Mehta and others will address the meeting. Sjt. K. P. Khadilker will preside. The public are invited to attend the meeting.

RELIEF TO PENSIONED INDIAN OFFICERS.

An Official Press Communique says:—The Government regard it of great importance that some means should be adopted to secure to pensioned Indian officers, not as a concession but as a matter of right, due consideration from subordinate Civil officials. Instructions have therefore been issued that retired Indian officers of the rank of Risaldar-Major and Subedar-Major and of higher honorary rank should be given status equivalent to that of the retired officers of the Punjab Civil Service. This order has reference only to such general pirvileges as are attached to retired Civil officers by a common consent and practice.

DAXINI BRAHMINS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The 6th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Daxini Brahmins' Co-operative Credit Society, Limited, was held in the Saraswati Hall of the Aryan Education Society's School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaon, at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 27th July, 1924, when Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh was in the chair. About 80 members were present, the report for 1923-24 was adopted, the dividend declared on shares being 5 per cent.

The following gentlemen were elected to act as Officiating Body for the year 1924-25.

Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, M. D. (President).

Managing Committee members:—Messrs. C. S. Deole, C. M. Karmarker, J. R. Gherpure, N. G. Marathe, H. S. Jogleker, N. M. Khare, T. D. Velanker, R. K. Vartak, N. B. Gokhale, S. M. Karandiker, D. G. Medheker. Auditors:—Messrs. Athalye and V. V. Ukidwe.

Commencement of Savings Bank Accounts was declared and several other Resultions passed.

VALUABLE GIFT TO CAMA INSTITUTE.

A RARE COPY OF OUVRAGE DE ZOROASTRE.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society was held on Tuesday, 29th July, 1924, Sir Lallubhai Shah presiding, when Dr. Jivanji J. Modi read his paper on "A few Notes on Anquetil du Perron's own copy of his 'Zend-Avesta, Ouvrage de Zoroastre' recently discovered in Colombo."

Dr. Modi said that the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute had been recently presented by Mr. Lesli de Saram of Colombo with an unique copy of the three volumes of Anquetil du Perron's "Zend Avesta, Ouvrage de Zorastre". The value of these volumes lies in this that they are the copy of Anquetil's own library, they are embellished with the author's own notes in his own handwriting, and they contain, attached to their front fly leaves some original letters recovered by him from contemporary scholars and others and others on oriental subjects. Various notes in the volumes and the comparison of the handwriting of the notes with that in a manuscript in the Bibliothque Nationale of Paris showed that the volumes were the author's own. On Anquetil's death in 1805, they passed by auction into the hands of Mr. Jean Lanjuinais of France for 48 frs., and then on the latter's death in 1827, into the hands of booksellers Messrs. Howell and Stuwart, and then in 1828 into the hands of Dr. Samuel Lee of England who bought them for about £7. They remained with Dr. Lee up to his death in 1852. It is not known how they went from England to distant Ceylon. Dr. Modi then submitted at some length his notes on the notes and letters attached to the first volume and on some of those on the second volume.

The Rev. Fr. Zimmermann and Mr. V. P. Vaidya congratulated the Cama Institute and Dr. Modi for having secured so valuable a gift, and after a vote of thanks to Dr. Modi for the interesting notes he had prepared on the original letters contained in the volumes the proceedings terminated.

PATHE CINEMA.

"CALL OF THE WILD."

Although many of Jack London's popular stories have been filmed, it remained for Hal Roach to put on the screen what the majority of critics consider his best work. This is "The Call of the Wild", which caused such a furore in literary circles some years ago, London, himself, is a tremendously interesting figure.

Jack London was born in San Francisco, July 12, 1876. His father was a professor of psychology at the University of California, and his mother was a talented musician. At the age of 20, after attending the University of California for two years, he shipped before the mast of Alaska during the gold rush and never completed his course in school.

After the rush for gold was over he returned to California and made up his mind to devote his time to writing. He did this for more than a year, but did not succeed in selling any of his brain children until he wrote "The Call of the Wild." It was this story of a dog's return to the primitive that paved the way to fame for London.

With the royalties from this book he made a tramping tour of the United States, and upon his return to California he wrote a series of socialistic articles on conditions in that country. They were not very successful. The public demanded more about Alaska and London wrote "White Fang." This yarn, written from necessity and not from inspiration, was popular, but could not compare with "The Call of the Wild."

Following "White Fang" there appeared "The Star Rover," "The Abysmal Brute," "Tales of the Fish Patrol," "The Valley of the Moon," and others equally as well known, several of which have been filmed since his death.

London died in 1916 in Hawaii after living one of the most varied careers of any known man.

"The Call of the Wild," which opens at the Pathe Cinema on Saturday, is Hal Roach's first attempt at a serious picture and features Buck, a huge St. Bernard belonging to the producer. The cast includes Jack Mulhall, Walter Long, Lauta Roessing, Frank Butler and Sydney D'Albrook. Fred Jackman adapted the story to the screen and directed it. It's a Pathepicture.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The following is a summary of the second quarterly report of the Blind Relief Association for the year 1924:

BULSARA FREE EYE HOSPITAL

In the Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Ruttanjee Bulsara's Free Eye Hospital, Bulsar, (Bulsar Branch), the total number of patients treated for the disease of the eye was 894, of which 785 were Hindoos, 78 Mahomedans, 27 Parsees, and 4 Christians. The total number of eye-operations performed was 106.

CHALISGAON FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated in the above Hospital was 677, of which 612 were Hindoos and 65 were Mahomedans. The number of eye-operations were 2148.

PATEL FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

In the Bai Rupubai Burjorjee Patel's Free Eye Hospital, Surat, (Surat Centre), the total number of patients was 128, out of these 91 were Hindoos, 26 were Mahomedans, 10 were Parsees, and 1 Christian. The number of eye-operations performed were 5.

The Blind Relief Work, Bombay:—Total number of patients treated was 787, out of these 755 were Hindoos, 18 were Mahomedans, 10 were Christians and 4 were Parsees. The total number of eye operations performed was 85.

DONATIONS, ETC.

The donations and contributions received during this quarter:—Khan Bahadur D. R. Bulsara Rs. 1000, M. M. Kamdar, Esq., Advocate Rs. 15, Mr. Narayan Parshram Rs. 15, Mr. F. Wacha, Solicitor Rs. 10, Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati B.A. LL.B. Rs. 10, A Sympathiser from Darjeeling Rs. 10, Mr. H. P. Dastur Rs. 10, C. P. Desai, Esq., B.A. LLB. Rs. 5, B. B. Kampany, Esq., B.A., LL.B. Rs. 5, Total Rs. 1080.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations, etc., to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June 1924:—

Mrs. Goolbai Sorabji Mehta (Ahmednagar), Rs. 200, Sheth Meghji Thoban Rs. 50, Dr. A. L. Nair, President, Buddha Society Rs. 50, Messrs. Maneckchand Panachand and Co., in memory of the late Miss Nirmala Tarachend Rs. 20, Mr. Ganesh Waman Vaidya (Nevasa, Dist., Ahmednagar) Rs. 7, Mr. Cassimath Dewjee Dhuru Rs. 5, Mr. Wamanrao V. Pradhan Rs. 3.

Sweets, etc., from:—Messrs. Thakkar Khimji Vishram; Hirji Govindji; Jhaveri Ratanchand Gegalchand; Raghunath Pandurang Wagh; Khatau Damji Bhansari; Shah Ghela Raisi; Damji Hirji; Harakhchand Kapoorchand Master; Shah Virji Ratansi; Purshotam Makanji; Govindji Bharmall; Shah Shivji Malsi; Haridas Premji; Shah Ratanji Khimji; Shah Keshav Ghansi; Shah Narpat Nathoo; Shah Wiram Raisi; Shah Kheraj Nathoo; Shah Hansraj Kahanji; Shah Doongersi Khetoo; Shah Hirji Chapsi and Shah Jesangrao.

Mangoes from:—Messrs. Harakhchand Kapoorchand Master; Shah Chaurbhuj Khimji; Purshotam Makanji; Thakkar Khimji Vishram and Shah Ratanji Khimji. Brass Tumblers from Mr. Shah Keshav Ghansi. Dinner from Mr. Shah Umarsi Ludha.

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS.

ENDORSED BY B. P. C. C.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding.

Consideration was given to the resolutions passed at the last session of the All-India Congress Committee.

Mr. Padbidri, moved that the meeting of the B.P.C.C. fully endorses the first resolution of the A. I. C. C. on compulsory hand spinning, and earnestly appeals to all members of the B.P.C.C., D.C.C.s and T.C.C.s to carry out the resolutions or resign their seats on these Committees. And in view of the possibility of any members not being able to carry out the resolution on account of illness, travelling or for any other reason, this meeting appeals to those elected members who do spin, to spin as much more than the minimum quota as possible so as to enable the province of Bombay to make up the total amount of yarn due from it.

This meeting further appeals to all Congress members and sympathisers to utilise as much of their spare time as possible in spinning and to present their yarn as gift to the All India Khaddar Board through the Bombay Khaddar Board.

Mr. Padbidri personally explaining his attitude said with those who did not agree with these resolutions, he was prepared to work because he thought it was not right to make any invidious distinction.

Mr. J. B. Patel moved an amendment that this Committee resolves that all members of the B.P.C.C. who do not religiously spin at least half an hour every day and do not send at least 2,000 yards of yarn each month should be considered as having *ipso facto* vacated their seats on the Committee.

The President ruled this amendment out of order.

Mr. Patel then moved another amendment, modifying the above, but that too was ruled out of order.

"A SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION."

Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, in opposing, said the policy of the Congress was to attain Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means; now it was proposed to change it into a spinners' association. There was a sharp difference of opinion in the country, and he urged the Committee to appreciate the resolutions before passing them.

Mr. Erunza said Mahatma Gandhi promised Swarajya in one year if Khaddar was spun and put on by every one. He (the speaker) thought if every Indian even now followed that principle, Swarajya would be had in six months.

Mr. H. P. Desai said he was wholeheartedly for Khaddar propaganda and a staunch Non-co-operator but he though a pious resolution of what kind would have no meaning and would be no honour to the principles held so dear by Mahatmaji. Mahatmaji has a partiality for the B.P.C.C. and they must join for a more vigorous enunciation of his principles.

The proposition was carried by a majority.

ELECTION OF SECRETARIES.

The next item on the agenda was in regard to the election of Hon. Secretaries, and several names were proposed for this, which included also of Mr. J.B. Patel, the late Secretary, but he persistently refused to serve. Miss Perin Nowrojee and Mr. J. G. Nensi were elected Secretaries.

The meeting was then adjourned till Sunday at 4 p.m.

THE MIRACLE MAN.

The Miracle Man whose announcement appears in another column has already met with considerable success among the public of Bombay. Since his arrival in this City, he has been visited by hundreds of people, of all classes and creeds and his amazing personality and cleverness have produced a wonderful impression among them. His advice has been sought by business men, by lawyers and doctors, and everyone has been satisfied by his predictions. The Miracle Man has already acquired great fame for his wonderful and mysterious powers of curing bodily ailments such as paralysis and rheumatism, without the aid of any medicine.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The following is a statement of the health of Bombay during the 30th week of 1924, i.e., the week ended the 26th July 1924:—

"The total mortality 668 was 71 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.01. These figures compare favourably with those for the 30th week of 1923 when the mortality was 733 and death-rate 31.23 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-23 when the average mortality was 801 and death-rate 37-48.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 228 as against 3 and 207 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 199 were among infants under one year of age; 13 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their deaths had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Small-pox caused 17 attacks and 8 deaths. Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 400 and compares favourably with that for the 30th week of 1923 when the figure was 364 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-23) viz: 362."

N. E. PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED.

The North-East Passenger Train which left Victoria Terminus Station at 9-45 a.m. on Wednesday was detained for nearly two hours at Kurla. It appears when the train entered Kurla Station its brake van derailed. The Carriage and Wagon Staff at Kurla immediately proceeded to set the derailment right but it was not before noon that they succeeded in their efforts. This derailment did not affect the local traffic which was running as usual.

CORONER'S COURT.

INQUIRY INTO CUMBALLA HILL ACCIDENT.

The Coroner resumed the hearing on Wednesday touching the death of Bhikibai Coovarjee, a Parsi girl aged nine, who was knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Dr. D. P. Karaka on Saturday evening at Cumballa Hill under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Dr. Karaka was present in the Court, while Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared on behalf of the mother of the deceased. Mr. N. M. Chaubal, Bar-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Motor Car Insurance Society.

Dawood Noora, a victoria driver said, he was at the victoria stand, on the 26th instant at 6 p.m. at the junction of Gowalia Tank Road and the Bomanji Petit Hospital. His carriage was the first on the stand. A motor car came from Warden Road in which two men were seated in front and one at the back. Suddenly the car turned towards a gate on the left while Bhikibai, the deceased went on her right and stood against a pillar. The motor car came and jammed her against the pillar. Witness could see four girls going to the left. They were close to the entrance. The deceased had her leg broken. The car stopped. The occupants got down and put the girl into a carriage and removed her to the Parsi General Hospital. The car was moving at a moderate speed and it did not take a wide turn. The witness did not hear the horn sounded. When the car was close to the girls they shouted. He had a clear view of the gate. If the car had been taken in the middle of the gateway, no one would have been injured. When the girls moved from the gate, they went about three paces. Had the brake been put on, the car would not have moved. Half the right hand portion went on the footpath.

Replying to Mr. Dhondi, witness said when turning into the gate, the car's speed was not altered. The car came from Warden Road, not from Bomanji Petit Road.

TOOK A WRONG TURN.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal, witness said the horn was not sounded. Witness noticed the speed of the car as it passed him and he also noticed that it took a wrong turn. The car was about ten paces to his left when it was taking the turn.

Replying to Dr. Karaka, witness said he took him and another gentleman to the Parsi General Hospital from the Police Station late on the night in question. Nothing was asked him about the horn by Dr. Karaka. Witness did not say to him that he did not want to be bothered about the occurrence.

A MAJOR'S EVIDENCE.

Major Jehangir K. Nariman, I.M.S. (Retired) said he was with Dr. Karaka and his brother in his car. Dr. Karaka was driving. Dr. Karaka and witness were on the back seat. Witness was on the left. They drove from the Parsi General Hospital towards the Parsi Sanitorium. The speed was between 5 and 10 miles on the road. The turn into the Sanitorium was at a crawl. There were Parsi children and a lady at the gateway. Witness saw them when the car was in front of the gate. Witness could not say that they were nearer to one side than to the other. When the horn was sounded, the girls scattered. Witness could not say how far from the gate they were. The deceased and the lady went to the right hand side and the other in the opposite direction. The lady who was the deceased's sister came in front of the car and towards the middle of the gateway. There was no indication for the reason for the move. The car was then driven to the right. It came to a standstill when it went up to the pillar. Witness did not notice any one against the pillar. Witness heard a shriek and saw the deceased staggering in front of the radiator. Dr. Karaka and his brother picked up the girl and took her in a victoria to the Parsi General Hospital. The front wheel of the car was on the footpath near the pillar. The footpath was of the ordinary height. Witness did not notice Dr. Karaka trying to stop the car when entering the gateway. Witness knew nothing about brakes. The car did not stop when it came to the footpath. The doctor swerved because the lady was in front.

Replying to Mr. Dhondy, witness said, he drove a Ford car some time ago. Dr. Karaka's car was going along the road at the speed at which a victoria went. Witness drove in Madras. He could not say if there was any thing to prevent Dr. Karaka from stopping his car when he saw the girls. When turning out of Bomanji Petit Road the car was not going at a crawling space. For going towards the Sanitorium, it was going at a crawling pace. At such a pace it could be stopped soon. Witness did not remember that he had a jerk before the car went on the foot-path Witness did not notice that the pillar was damaged. The car mounted the footpath, when it was crawling. Witness did not know whether there was a speedometer in the car or not. He did not see the girl fall. She staggered.

Further hearing as adjourned till Thursday evening.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In the share market to-day jutes opened firm this morning and a considerable speculative business took place in Howrah and Clive among bazar operators. There were not many sellers for the higher denominations and rates in the majority of instances were higher. In coals in the absence of enquiry the turnover has not been large in this section. A parcel of Bengal Nagpore was done at about rupees three below the last quotation while East Indian improved over two points. Teas prices continues to rule firm with a fair amount of outside support manifest. Miscellaneous remain uninteresting with no features to record. Only a moderate business passing at practically unchanged rates in Government securities. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/12, 5½ per cent bonds 1928 104/11, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/8.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 93, Imperial Bank fully paid 1397, Karnani Industrial Bank 5/6.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/8, Bengal Luxmi Cotton 122, Kesoram 4/4.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 385, Auckland 243, Barnagore 160, Budge Budge 468, Caledonian 378, Champdany 186, Clive 44/4, Craig 7/4, Dalhousie 432, Delta 520, Empire 59/12, Fort Gloster 905, Gondalpara 330, Ganges 397, Hooghly 79/12, Howrah 46/8, Hukumchand 12, Kamarhatty 610/8, Kanknarrah 480, Kelvin 840/8, Kardah 596/8, Kinnison 975, Lansdowne 344, National 391/8, New Central 542, Northbrook 90, Nuddea 51/8, Orient 229/8, Presidency 8/7, Reliance 60, Standard 438/8, Union 576, Waverley 9.

Coals:—Arrang 3/14, Baraboni 13/12, Bengal Nagpore 76, Bengal 428/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 28/6, Burrakur 37, East Indian 36/8, Ghsick and Muslia 18/8, Gopalichuck 18, Kuardi 9/12, New Beerbhom 37/4, North Damuda 9, North Laikdih 1/3, Singaran A 6/12.

Miscellaneous:—Himalayan Assurance annas 13, Lararee Coke 4/14, B.I. Corporation ord. 4/6, Calcutta Tramways 15/1, Jessinia Mineral Mining 5/4, Mathurapore Zemindary 1, Calcutta Steam Navigation 96, Indian General Navigation pref. 110.

Teas:—Batelli 3/8, Belgachi 29/4, Betjan 2/4, Bishnauth 32/8, Dauracherra 10, Dhanseri 6/8, Dufflahuar 12/12, East India 18/10, Goghar 12, New Chumta 50/8, Pahargoomiah 261, Rajabari 15/4, Roopcherra 22/8, Sapoi 21/12, Tengpani 15/4, Tirrihannah 26/1.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven sixteenth pence.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COLABA THEFT CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed hearing in the Colaba theft case in which Captain Westrupp and Alick Maitland Mawby were charged with house-breaking by night and theft or, in the alternative, recovering, retaining and attempting to dispose off stolen property in respect of antiques and curios worth about Rs. 30,000 belonging to Captain Andrews residing at Colaba.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji who appeared on behalf of Captain Westrupp prayed that the accused might be shown deserving mercy and leniency and also assured the Court that the Court's mercy would never be abused. Counsel said that the accused had as a consequence of the offence lost his respectable and pensionable post in the army and with it his unblemished service of ten years. He argued that Westrupp was not a habitual criminal and was repentant at the present time. The offence too was committed at a time when the best of human beings had yielded, namely dire need. To add to all those circumstances was the pitiable spectacle of a young wife, with two young children, one four years old and the other only a few months old, all depending for their livelihood on the accused. In view of these two considerations counsel requested the Magistrate to apply the law in the modern spirit of human administration that is more for correcting than for avenging. Counsel in conclusion pointed out that with the mercy of the Court his client would have an opportunity of restarting his life in some other country.

Mr. Pocock next addressed the Court on behalf of Mawby the second accused. After referring to the long and distinguished Service of his client in the army he informed the Court that Mawby was the recipient of a distinguished conduct medal, next only to the Victoria Cross.

Proceeding counsel appealed to the Court to take into consideration the fact that the accused had a wife in England who was solely dependent on him for her livelihood.

His Worship after setting out the facts of the case in great detail, observed that he had no doubt that Westrupp knew everything about the commission of the offence and that he had instigated somebody to remove the box from Captain Andrews' house. That was evident from the disappearance of the key of the room soon after the departure of Westrupp from the complainant's house a few days before his visit to Poona. The breaking of the glass on the roof of the building was only a move to set the complainant on a false scent. His Worship therefore felt convinced that Westrupp brought the key in the complainant's absence, entered the room and had the trunk removed. As for the receiving and attempting to dispose of stolen property, Westrupp himself had pleaded guilty to those charges.

Dealing with Mawby, His Worship remarked that from the admission of Mawley himself that he came by the property from Westrupp on April 8, that is so soon after the theft, law raised the presumption against him of being the receiver of stolen property unless he proved the contrary. That charge he had failed to disprove.

The Magistrate observed that the articles would never have got back to the complainant if the two accused were able to find purchasers for them. Continuing His Worship observed, "I have given due weight to all the considerations urged on behalf of the accused on the question of punishment. Even if I were to estimate the value of the articles at half the value put on them by the complainant I think the offences, in respect of which I find the etwo accused guilty, are serious, and I cannot overlook the fact that about one-third of the property has not yet been recovered."

His Worship was satisfied that accused No. 1 was guilty of the offences under Sections 457, 380 and 109 I. P. C. He therefore convicted on that charge as well as the other two charges to which he had pleaded guilty, and sentenced him to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment, on the first charge; and 2 months' rigorous imprisonment for the other two charges—the sentences to run concurrently.

As regards accused No. 2, the Magistrate found him guilty on the charges under Sections 411 and 109 and also under Sections 414, 511 and 109 I. P. C. He was given the benefit of doubt on the charge of housebreaking by night and theft. On the charge of receiving stolen property he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment, and on the charge of attempting to dispose of stolen property two months' rigorous imprisonment—the sentences to run concurrently.

EASTERN BANK CLERK CONVICTED

At the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, resumed hearing of the case in which Manecklal Chunilal, a clerk in the Eastern Bank, Bombay, stood charged with receiving stolen property in respect of currency notes for Rs. 12,000 belonging to Mr. William Bird, of the Lightfoot Refrigerating Company, Byculla. Inspector Klien prosecuted while Mr. Kanuga defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Bird sworn in, said that on July 5, a bundle of currency notes of the value of Rs. 12,000 fell down from his pocket somewhere near the Eastern Bank. Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga, witness said that if the accused made good his amount he on his part would not press the charge.

The peon of the Bank gave evidence to the effect that he found the bundle on the footpath in front of the bank premises and as it contained ten thousand rupee notes and four five hundred rupee notes he handed over the bundle to the accused. About fifteen days' later the accused gave him several ornaments and cash.

The accused pleaded guilty and paid to Mr. Bird Rs. 10,000 in Court, and gave a security for the balance of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Kanuga on behalf of the accused prayed that in the circumstances as narrated the Court might be pleased to give the accused the option of a time.

His Worship sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 800, or in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT OF DHOTIES.

Gordhandas Vallabhdas, a cloth merchant having his shop at Falkland Road reports to the Police that he locked his shop as usual and went home on Monday at 9 p.m. When he re-opened his shop next morning, he found that an entrance had been made by making a hole in a wall dividing the shop from a vacant room. The floor was scattered with clothes and 81 dhoties valued at Rs. 350 had been stolen. All the locks were intact and it appears that the thie for thieves had first entered the vacant room and at their leisure had bored a hole in the wall through which they entered the shop.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held on Friday next (August 1) at 4 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Pandit Balkrishna Sharma of Benares will perform kirtan in Hindi in accompaniment with music. All women are requested to attend.

HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL BENCH.

BOMBAY SOLICITOR IN TROUBLE.

ACTION UNDER DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

Before the acting Chief Justice, Justice Kajiji and Justice Kincaid.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, Esq. The Advocate-General ..... Petitioner.

vs.

Purshottamrai Tricumdas Mankad. Respondents.

This was a petition filed by the Advocate-General for action being taken against Mr. Purshotamrai under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Laiji instructed by Mr. Bowen appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Lahadurji instructed by Messrs. Farreira and Vallabdas appeared for Bai Zaverbhai.

Mr. D. J. Desai with Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhy and Co. appeared for Mr. Purshottamrai.

The facts out of which this petition arose are shortly as follows:—

One Zaverbai, widow of one Keshavji Damodar, a wealthy Hindu Bhatia used to manage the estate of her deceased husband. Part of the assets of the deceased Keshavji Damodar consisted of an ancestral business which was being carried on in Bombay, Zanzibar and Aden. Zaverbai wa the only heir of the deceased Keshavji and one Hirabai, the sister of the said deceased was the next reversioner. In 1918 there was a loss in the business and the properties belonging to the estate of the deceased were mortgaged by Zaverbai for those debts. In 1919, Zaverbai conceived the idea of taking a boy in adoption to her deceased husband and in October 1919, she took in adoption an infant grandson of Hirabai, viz. Snehkant. The boy was renamed Haridas after the adoption. In the adoption proceedings Mr. Purshotamrai acted as attorney for Zaverbai and as such prepared certain documents, took counsel's opinion and prepared the deed of adoption. Messrs. Payne and Co. acted as the attorneys of the infant Haridas in the matter of the adoption.

Some of the Zanzibar properties belonging to the estate of the deceased Keshavji were mortgaged with the Standard Bank of South Africa for a sum of 6 lakhs of Rupees. In 1920 the said Bank filed a suit for the repayment of this amount, against the firm of Damodar Jairam. In this suit the said Haridas alias Snehkant was made a party defendant and it was alleged that his adoption by Zaverbai was void as it was procured by the use of coercion and undue influence on Zaverbai. The sister Hirabai was also made a party defendant to this suit. At the instance of Haridas, the adopted son, in 1921 a commission was ordered to be issued to Bombay to examine witnesses. The prothonotary of the Bombay High Court was to examine those witnesses. This Commission was adjourned till May 1923.

In the meantime in 1922, Zaverbai filed a suit against the said Haridas for a declaration that his adoption was void as having been brought about by undue influence.

In May 1923, when the Prothonotary began to examine witnesses in this commission and Mr. Purshottamrai in the course of his evidence gave information and disclosed documents which he had obtained from Zaverbai or her agents during the period of his employment as an attorney of Zaverbai.

All this information was in the nature of privileged communications and Mr. Purshotamrai should have claimed privilege for this information. On 17th May 1923, Messrs. Farreira and Vallabdas, acting for Zaverbai wrote a letter to Purshotamrai protesting against his conduct in disclosing the said information and documents. Purshottamrai by his letter dated 21st May 1923 denied having committed any breach of professional etiquette.

On this Zaverbai filed a petition against Purshottamrai and asked for an further command against him from disclosing any further communication. Sir Lallubhai Shah granted a rule on this petition. The rule came on for argument before Mr. Justice Kemp and on his being satisfied that a prima facie case was made out by consent of parties, that expressing his own opinion the learned Judge made a report to the Chief Justice. On this report the Hon. the Advocate-General made an application for action being taken under the disciplinary jurisdiction and the matter came on for hearing.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL CITES AUTHORITIES.

After stating the facts the learned Advocate-General cited authorities about the procedure to be followed in such cases. He chiefly relied on Sir Lawrence Jenkins's judgment in 41 Col. 113, and said that as it was asserted by Purshottamrai that he acted as the common attorney of Zaverbai and Snehkant in the matter of the adoption, he was not guilty of having wrongfully disclosed the information which he received as such common attorney, there were two points for consideration, viz., whether Purshotamrai acted as the common attorney of parties and whether he has disclosed privileged communication.

The Advocate-General in the course of his arguments cited a number of authorities for the legal propositions which he was submitting before the Court, particularly the cases reported at 3 Bom. 91, 4 Bom. 576, 8 Ch. 361, 18 Bom. 262 and a number of English cases.

The Advocate-General then read out the evidence of Purshottamrai given before the Prothonotary in that Commission and from that evidence he submitted that 19 different charges of professional misconduct were framed against Purshottamrai for having given information or disclosed documents relating to 19 occurrences during the course of his employment by Zaverbai.

RESPONDENT'S AFFIDAVIT.

The learned counsel then read Purshottamrai's affidavit wherein for the first time he took up the contention that he acted as a common attorney for Zaverbai and Haridas in the transaction relating to the adoption.

The Advocate-General suggested that as the minor who formerly belonging to a poor family was getting into a rich family the attorney wanted to side with him.

Then the learned Advocate-General referred to various statements and his letters written by Purshottamrai wherein he stated that he acted for Zaverbai.

Mr. Desai in opening the case for Purshottamrai first objected to Mr. Bahadurji appearing in these proceedings.

Mr. Desai then commenced addressing the Court on behalf of Purshottamrai and he had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

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RESULT OF THE POLL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Wednesday at the Mozarji Goculdas Hall, Mr. Narottam Morarji presiding, when the result of the poll for reducing the capital of the Company etc. was announced; 47,279 voted in favour of the resolution and 52,103 voted against. The resolution was, thus, lost.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JULY, 31, 1924.

THE NEW KHILAFAT MOVEMENT.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's speech at the Muzaffarabad Hall on Tuesday night before a representative Muslim audience marks the opening of a new phase of what has been too often called "Khilafat agitation". It is a phase which will justify and, to some extent, explain the previous phase, even to opponents. The present phase is not at all political in the ordinary acceptation of the term; its aim being the organisation—or rather the re-organisation—of the Musulmans of India on true Islamic lines, the restoration of the Beyt-ul-Mal, the common fund, for public works and the relief of distress in the community, and the re-establishment of the Shari'at in all its pristine purity. There is nothing here to which anybody can honestly object, nothing in which anyone can really see a menace or a danger; for the new movement is one of enlightenment, and education of the masses in the real teaching of Islam; and we have often in these columns shown how everything in the views and conduct of Indian Muslims which appears intolerant and menacing to other communities is due to ignorance or imperfect knowledge of the true significance of Islam and of the real teaching of the Coran-esh-Sharif and of the Holy Prophet. The whole organisation of the Khilafat movement, which sprang up so miraculously from a very small beginning, is to be henceforth devoted to the work of purification, edification (in the proper sense of "building up") and education of the Muslim community in India. Such a change will seem great only to the minds of those who failed to realise the nature of the previous phase of the Khilafat movement. To us, who have known the sincerity and zeal for El Islam among the masses, which gave strength to the movement; who have seen the great revival it has caused, and heard and witnessed many passionate expressions of the longing of the poor and ignorant among the Muslims for better knowledge of their Faith, and better conduct; to us who have always known (what opponents of the movement never for a movement seemed to realise) that the great Khilafat leaders were animated not by hatred of the English or of anybody else but by religious zeal for Al-Islam and for the preservation of the Muslim standard of complete theocracy as a witness to the message of Islam for the whole world:—to us it seems a natural development.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and his brother have been generally maligned by English writers, English speakers; with whom it has been the rule to refer to them as men outside the pale of law and order —"robbers, budmashes," as Maulana Shaukat Ali told his audience on Tuesday, in one of those effective, jovial "asides" of his—obviously "seditious" (i.e. anti-English) men, the sort of men whom any "decent" Englishman would hate at sight. The present writer has had the pleasure of introducing the Ali Brothers to some Englishmen, who previously had this terrific notion, and in every case the Englishman has been convinced at once that all that he had previously heard about them was mere calumny and propaganda. If every Englishman in India knew the Ali Brothers personally, every Englishman in India would know at any rate that they are honest men. And because of their sincerity and the sufferings they endured therefor, they have a hold upon the Indian masses (who always turn away from insincerity, mere words uttered for the sake of talking) second only to that exercised by the Mahatma himself. Such men can work miracles in India. They produced out of nothing in a few months the finest All-India organisation which exists to-day, and now,—and it is proof of their sincerity—they are turning that organisation which was idle for the moment owing to events in Turkey, not to political purposes for their own aggrandisement, as they could easily have done, but to religious purposes for the benefit of the Muslim community. If they had been so desperately anti-British as they have been represented, they could have used the Khilafat organisation for some anti-British purpose; events in Jazirat-ul-Arab provide them with material enough. But they are animated by the religious, not the political spirit. From the first they were anxious, as are all true Muslims, to preserve the Khilafat only with a view to its improvement and reform, which would lead to the improvement, education and reform of all the Muslims. Now that the Khilafat is in suspense for the time being they consider that the Khilafat Committee must do the work of the Khilafat, as *Naib-ul-Khilafat*, for the improvement and reform of Indian Muslims. When the Khilafat is restored it must be true Khilafat, which can only be established on a foundation of true Muslims. There will no doubt be some even among intelligent and educated Indian Muslims, who will scoff at such a scheme as too idealistic. Nothing is too idealistic for Islam, nothing is too idealistic for the Indian masses. The scoffers and the critics are detached from India as a nation. We would ask them to remember that; and not oppose, but simply watch and wait to see what happens. We believe that they will shortly witness an Islamic revival such as has not been known for the last six hundred years. As for those Muslims who really care for the good name of their community and its enlightenment compared with others, they should help the present phase of the Khilafat movement with their might and main, irrespective of their political opinions or associations. It is a movement to uplift the weak, the poor, the ignorant, and no true Muslim can withhold support from it.

It is not an aggressive movement. No other community need be afraid of it. Its aim is to raise the Indian Muslim community, which hitherto has been in some respects behind the Muslims in other countries to a condition worthy of the teaching of their Holy Coran which says:—"Allah loveth not the aggressors" and of their Holy Prophet who said:—"To obtain education is the duty of every Muslim and every Muslima;" to make them worthier men and women, better citizens of India and the world. The movement is not a threat to anyone; it is an example for all. Let every community seek to develop the best that is in it, let every community seek to emerge from darkness into light. The darkness of ignorance separates, and it is full of groundless fears, of fancied dangers. The light unites. The fears and dangers of the darkness vanish in it. Let all communities in India give up criticising one another and devote themselves henceforth to their own purification, education and reform.

"And each one has a (different) place to which he turns in prayer, so vie with one another in good works. Whereso-ever ye may be Allah will bring you all together. Verily Allah is able to do all things."

If men of all communities vie with one another in good works amid the dimness, Allah will bring them all together in the light.

AMAZING OFFICIAL APATHY.

The apathy of the Government of Madras as well as the Government of India in respect of the grave situation prevailing in the Southern Presidency is amazing. It is nearly a fortnight since floods of an unprecedented character have been devastating vast areas of the province, rendering tens of thousands of the population homeless and practically destitute. The Press not only of the stricken Presidency but also the entire country has been full of reports of villages and towns submerged and of the cry of distress proceeding from all directions. But the official circles, both at Madras and Simla, do not require the services of the Press to bring home to them the extent of the havoc done and the acuteness of the prevailing distress. The "men on the spot" in all the affected districts must have promptly and fully apprised the Government of these things. Both the Madras and Simla Governments are, however, maintaining sphinx-like silence. The Madras Government have not issued a single communique during the entire fortnight which would have disclosed either their concern at the calamity which has overtaken the people or their plans for the relief of the distress. Lord Reading, who as the head of the administration, is responsible for the weal and woe of the people of India, is keeping his lips tightly sealed. Could such a state of things have been possible in any other country, when at least a lakh, if not two lakhs, of people, were in dire distress, as in the Southern half of this country? If a tithe of the devastation caused in Southern India had occurred in England, from the King downwards those responsibe for the administration would have hastened to appeal to the nation for help and active steps would have been taken by the Government to cope with the situation. A Mansion House fund would have been promptly started and the people would have been assured that all possible measures were being adopted to relieve the distress. But these things cannot obviously be expected from a Government which is not national.

The only official announcement that has so far been made on behalf of the Madras Government is that the Irrigation Member, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, was about to descend from the Ooty heights and pay a visit to some of the affected areas—if and when the communications permitted him to do so! The homeless and destitute thousands will, doubtless, feel vastly relieved by this belated statement. We expect better things from a Government which has at its head a business like Governor like Lord Goschen. Only a few weeks ago when he visited the Anantpur district and witnessed with his own eyes the sufferings of the famine-stricken people, his Excellency gave an assurance of speedy relief. The new calamity that has overtaken the Western and Southern half of the Presidency is of twenty times vaster proportion. The silence of both Lord Goschen and his Government is therefore puzzling as well as exasperating. Let us hope that the Governor will lose no time in putting himself at the head of the movement for the organisation of relief and that he will allow no red-tape or any sense of false economy to stand in the way of relieving the distress in a prompt and effective manner. His Government should at once announce that they are fully alive to the gravity of the situation and that they will spare no efforts and funds to cope with it. But what ever the Government may or may not do, the public of India must rise equal to the situation and concert measures to relieve the distress. As we stated the other day, the calamity cannot be viewed as a provincial one. It must be regarded as an All-India one, since the extent of the distress is too great for the people of the Southern Presidency alone to cope with. Funds in aid of relief work must be started in Bombay and all other important towns of India, for it will not be thousands but lakhs that will be needed if the relief to be given is to be adequate and effective. We are glad to note that the citizens of the Bombay are becoming increasingly alive to their duty to their unfortunate countrymen of the South. As for Lord Reading, evidently he is too busy with his plans to checkmate the Swarajists to give attention to such trifles as human distress and suffering.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

In the South African Union Assembly, according to Reuter's cable which we publish elsewhere, the Minister of the Interior in reply to a question stated that Government did not intend to proceed with the late Government's Class Areas Bill and would consider the Asiatic Question after the present session. The announcement will cause no little relief to the Indian community, though the relief will be temporary; for it is conceivable that the treatment of the Asiatic Question by the Nationalist Labour Government may be more unsatisfactory from the point of view of the Indian community than that proposed by the South African Party of General Smuts. So far as Indians are concerned, there is little to choose between the three political parties in South Africa and the parties of General Hertzog and Col. Creswell are stated to be definitely in favour of a policy of compulsory repatriation, not to speak of segregation. The visit of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and her eloquent and persuasive advocacy of the Indian cause has, however, brought about no little change in the attitude of General Hertzog and Col. Creswell and other thinking men who have found it difficult to meet her irresistible plea that Indians, being domiciled or born in South Africa, are as much Colonials as the British or the Boers and, therefore, are justified in claiming equal rights. Racial arrogance and the unwarranted fear of economic rivalry are, of course, hard to obliterate and it is not improbable that the legislative proposals which the present Government has in view will be more drastic, unjust and humiliating than the Class Areas Bill. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's mission has had, at least, the effect of creating a atmosphere favourable to a calm and dispassionate consideration of the question at issue between the Indians and the Whites. Mrs. Naidu has expressed her confidence that if the representatives from both sides meet in a Round Table Conference, the question is capable of a satisfactory solution. The fact that the Government has dropped the Class Areas Bill is, in the absence of any other proposal, calculated to confirm Mrs. Naidu's impression and it is for the Indian people and legislature as well as the Government of India to lose no time in utilising the unique opportunity of completing the work so well begun by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and thus securing a settlement by negotiation. We trust the opportunity will not be missed.

Notes of the Day.

Tarakeshwar.

Deshbandhu Das has published the following above his signature in "Forward":

I have definite information that very shortly attempts will be made to incite violence at Tarakeshwar. This is the only way by which the campaign of Satyagraha may be defeated. I warn every Satyagrahee and the management to see that there may be no retaliation to any violence practised upon them. Satyagrahees must be told that they may be mercilessly beaten and that they must prove their worth and their love for the cause by submitting to such violence—not as cowards but as brave men who are determined to establish that soul force must triumph over brute force. At the present moment it is the only way by which Tarakeshwar may be served. It is my firm conviction that the slightest vacillation on the part of any Satyagrahee or anybody who is connected with this movement will necessarily lead to Martial Law. This is the object of those who have made up their mind to try in every possible way to incite violence in Satyagrahees. Satyagrahees—beware.

The warning uttered by the Deshbandhu against the least manifestation of violence on the part of the Satyagrahees is necessary in view of the growing seriousness of the struggle and the danger of the patience of some of the Satyagrahees giving way owing to its prolongation. In this connection, the Deshbandhu, if his instructions carry any weight with the Satyagrahees, as we believe they do, ought, we think, to insist on each one of the latter wearing Khaddar and taking the Ahmedabad pledge of non-violence. It is the experience of many close observers of the phenomenon, that the wearing of Khaddar by a person who is aware of the fact that it is generally regarded as a symbol of non-violence, induces a non-violent mentality in him. It is unnecessary to dilate on the psychological explanation of this phenomenon. Of course, Khaddar can sometimes be a garb for violence, as its absence need not necessarily signify the possession of a violent temperament. But, as a rule, Khaddar will be found to act as constant reminder to the Satyagrahees to maintain a non-violent spirit. Mr. B. F. Bharucha has bewailed the absence of Khaddar among the Satyagrahees at Tarakeshwar, which is hardly creditable to the latter or those leading them. It is to be hoped that the need of wearing of Khaddar and taking the pledge of non-violence will be impressed on all volunteers at Tarakeshwar.

The Taxation Committee.

In his recent speech at the Indian Merchants' Chamber the Finance Member regretted that "things had happened which ought not to have happened" in regard to the personnel of the Taxation Committee. If Sir Basil Blackett imagines that by adding Dr. Haider of the Aligarh University to the Committee he has made ample amends for "the things that have happened" which do not reflect credit on the Government, he is sadly mistaken. Dr. Haider is a Professor of Economics in the Aligarh University and a member of the Assembly, where his performance has not been very satisfactory from the national point of view. The addition of an economist to the Committee is a recognition on the part of the Government of the defect in the personnel of the Committee, but one economist on the Committee will no more make it acceptable to the public than does one swallow make spring. Nor is the Committee unacceptable on the ground of personnel alone. The terms of reference are no less objectionable and incomplete, requiring the Committee as they do to put the horse before the cart by making recommendations regarding taxation without ascertaining the taxable capacity of the people. Until, therefore, there is the required improvement both in the personnel and the terms of reference of the Committee, its enquiry will be *ab initio* futile and mischievous.

India and the Opium Traffic.

"An American" writes from New York:—

"India should know that in November, 1924, the League of Nations is calling together an international conference on opium and narcotic drugs. An important feature of this conference is *the day which is to be set apart when all protestants against the opium traffic may be heard.* On this day individuals and organizations may voice their protests and give reasons therefor. This is India's opportunity. It has been said time and again that Lord Hardinge, Mr. Sastri and Sir John Campbell do not represent Indian opinion in this vitally important matter. Let India send to this meeting representatives to say plainly to the world that she does not desire to stand as an obstructionist to a policy that eventually shall do away with the opium evil by attacking it at the source—that is to say, by curtailing production to the scientific and medicinal need of the world, which need the League has definitely established. Because of the present political status of India, to-day, and the exigencies of terminology, it is India that is thought by most people in the west to be the cause of this obstruction. This conference would seem to be a God-given opportunity to change the whole complexion of things. To disregard it may place the whole matter of opium restriction in jeopardy, and will certainly lay India under the charge of fostering a great evil. The delegates who go to this conference (place of meeting not yet decided upon, though it will be either Geneva or London) should be men or women whose representative character cannot be questioned; and they should come armed with signed protests, letters from prominent citizens, press cuttings, similar to Gandhi's statement published in "Young India" for March, 1924,— everything to convince those who attend the conference, of India's idealism and good faith in this stiff fight against intrenched greed and injustice. With the example of China before her, if India chooses to ignore this opportunity to meet the situation in any half-hearted way, the hurt to her and to the world will be disastrous in the extreme. Honorable Stephen S. Porter, backed by the United States Government, and a small but earnest group of Englishmen and women, upheld always by the Chinese delegates, have already gained perceptable ground against the interests that would poison the world; but they must have the support of India, if a successful conclusion is to be brought about and the calculated over-production of a deadly drug, stopped. Let India act at once!

B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union.

The fourth year's working of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Bombay, shows an increase both in the number of members and in the income. In its humble way the Union has distributed a sum of over Rs. 500 in retirement and death benefits among the members. A free library and reading-room has been opened for the members, and a co-operative credit society has been started in conjunction with the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, which has been of considerable benefit to the members. The main grievance of the Union is that it is not recognised by the Railway Company, and its scope for usefulness is thus greatly restricted. The Company, it appears, will not recognise the Union unless all the workmen join it, and more men will not join unless the Union receives the recognition of the Railway Company. Obviously, the Company and the Union are at cross purposes in this respect. We are at a loss to appreciate the attitude adopted by the Company which can hardly be described as reasonable. The Company obviously cannot stand to gain anything by keeping the men divided into several camps. It is to the interest of the Company to help the Union in all ways possible so that it may become an effective organisation, and thus be in a position to make its power for good felt among all the employees of the Company.

Kathiawar Railways.

Mr. M. H. Udani writes from Rajkot:—

"The grievances of the people travelling on Kathiawar Railways are so many and so very often expressed in public papers and by public bodies that I hardly need to repeat them here. It is the general voice of the public that some immediate relief is necessary. There are at present seven different administrations for the Kathiawar Railways and these different managements on small pieces are the real causes of all the hardships to the people. It is very necessary that the Railway Board should take this question into earnest consideration and arrange to entrust the whole management of Railways to one Joint Board of administration for Kathiawar. Again for knowing the public voice regarding these grievances which are hardly listened to at present, it is very necessary that an advisory committee consisting of official and non-official members should be appointed in Kathiawar for remedying the public grievances. Such committee have been recently appointed for the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways and if such committes are appointed for the Kathiawar Railways they may be able to give some relief to the people. In Kathiawar, it would be better if two committees are appointed, one for the western division and another for the eastern. Each committee may consist of about five members of whom three may be selected from the public and two from amongst the Managers of the different Railways and Agency officers. If possible, it would be better to have the Senior Inspector of the Railway Board as an ex-officio member. In spite of the repeated complaints of the travelling public about Kathiawar Railways for a long period, the Railway Board or the Government have not been able to devise any measures of permanent relief, and so it will be much better in the interests of the public if advisory committees are soon appointed in Kathiawar, with authority that the resolutions passed by them will be put into effect by the different Railway Administrations. After the splitting up of the Railway administrations the grievances have greatly increased and there is no likelihood of getting permanent relief unless and until these various managements are entrusted to a Joint Board of Administration. The experiment of having advisory committees is likely to meet with success and I would therefore suggest that the Railway Board may soon appoint such committees for Kathiawar Railways as has been done in connection with B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways."

SITUATION IN IRAQ

COM. KENWORTHY URGES EVACUATION.

MR. THOMAS ON BRITAIN'S PLEDGES.

LONDON, July 29.

In the debate on the Colonial Office vote Major Ormsby-Gore requested information of the situation in Iraq, particularly the present position of Mosul negotiations and the status of Iraq in the world.

Commander Kenworthy moved a reduction of the vote. He said that if left to themselves, the Constituent Assembly would have refused to ratify the Treaty, therefore this was a heaven-sent opportunity of getting out of the country altogether. Instead, the Prime Minister had telegraphed warning Faisal's Government of the terrible thing that would happen if the Treaty was not ratified. Commander Kenworthy alleged that there had been a campaign of political terrorism in Baghdad in connection with the Treaty and three deputies were murdered. Commander Kenworthy asked information about the position as regards Oil and Mosul. He contended that there was no sort of independence in the Treaty. He asked whether there was any possibility of establishing railway from the Persian Gulf to Constantinople and Levant because that would mean quickening of the communication with India.

BRITISH PLEDGES.

Mr. Thomas replying said that whether the original policy of going into Mesopotamia were good or bad certain definite pledges were given to the Arab population on behalf of the British people which no Government could not repudiate. As regards the allegations of political terrorism employed in Bagndad in order to enforce the ratification of the Treaty Mr. Thomas stated that Government knew there were going to be differences about the ratification of the Treaty. They knew of the opposition and agitation that were being worked up and were determined to use no threat which they did not intend to carry out because too many threats had been used without an intention of carrying them out, with the result that no notice was taken of our word. Consequently clear and specific instructions were given and acted upon throughout.

These were "Here is the Treaty. It is fulfilling the obligations and carrying out the promises of the British people and the mandate of the League. It is open to you to ratify; or, otherwise, if you do not ratify, then we shall merely go to the League and say we have discharged our obligation. It is for you to say what is to happen." Mr. Thomas had even warned the League of the possibility of rejection so as to enable the matter to be placed in the agenda of the next meeting. No kind of intimidation was brought to bear as far as the British Government was concerned.

Mr. Thomas next showed how the interests in the original Anglo-German concession in the Turkish Petroleum Company are twenty-five per cent. Anglo-Persian, twenty-five Royal Dutch Shell, twenty-five French, twenty-five American promised. Here are no Italian interests at present.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

Referring to the abortive negotiations as regards Mosul frontier, he said that as far as Britain was concerned we were negotiating this question on a basis of trying to secure justice to everybody, regardless of any oil interests. He traced the great diminution of expenditure since 1919/20. Government were satisfied that there would be a saving on 1923/24 estimate of £8,673,000. The current year's estimate was £5,700,000 of which Palestine was responsible for one million.

We were developing a situation which tended to show that we could get out in four years but it would be dangerous to say we should get out when something might arise to alter the whole situation; we wanted and hoped to get out then. Government intended to treat this vote and discussion as sufficient to warrant them in ratifying the Treaty.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy's inquiries, Mr. Thomas recalled that Government had made it perfectly clear that it was not bound by the rider added by the Constituent Assembly as regards Mosul and if the League decided against us that Mosul should go to the Turks our position would be that we had discharged our mandate. The vote was agreed to.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. J. A. Ewing, Lecturer of Allahabad University, was proceeding in a small yacht from Gourock to Inverary when he encountered a storm on Monday night. The yacht went ashore in the Kyles of Bute but Mr. Ewing is missing.—Reuter.

The Prince of Wales received the Nawab of Bahawalpur.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

18521

INDIAN SITUATION

MISLEADING THE BRITISH PUBLIC

INDIANISE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, July 30

Sir Edward Cook, Secretary to the High Commissioner for India is vacating his post at the end of this month and it is to be expected that the Viceroy will realize the urgency of appointing an Indian in his place. The High Commissioner's office is at present recruited with inefficient and reactionary men transferred from the India Office and it is time that an office maintained entirely at India's expense should discontinue this practice and be principally manned by Indians in all its departments. Sir Edward Cook has introduced here the anti-Indian Simla secretarial methods. The India Office Budget with all its extravagant and fossilized administration is not votable by the Legislative Assembly, but the High Commissioner's office grant should be rejected at the next Budget meeting unless it is Indianized. The Reforms Act Committee at present sitting should insist upon the Indianization of the High Commissioner's office and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jinnah who are familiar with the situation in London may be trusted to do the needful in the matter.

The unceasing flow of alarmist telegrams to the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post", supposed to be hatched in the bureaucratic conclaves in Simla and transmitted via Calcutta and Allahabad purporting to make out the position in India as being very critical and intended to frighten the Labour Cabinet are taken at their true value in informed parliamentary circles and are defeating by their exaggerated misrepresentations the impression they are intended to create on the British public. This tactical move is resorted to in anticipation of the report of the Reform Committee with a view to create an alarmist feeling in England to oppose any further political advance. The communal riots and lastly the alleged tension between Indian princes and the Reformed Party are brought into use to prove their view but the British public is never informed why the Indian states are generally free from these Hindu-Mahomedan riots. The whole of this press campaign reminds one of similar tactics adopted during the black and tan regime in Ireland in recent years in order to throw dust in the eyes of the British public and mislead them.

TEHERAN TRAGEDY.

PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S NOTE.

TEHERAN, July 30

The Persian Government's reply to the American Note has not yet been received by the American Legation but the newspaper "Iran" publishes the letter of the Foreign Minister to the American Minister which says that the Government and nation are horrified at the sorrowful incident. Every endeavour is being made to find out the culprits who will be severely punished. The Persian Government most willingly consents to the proposal to transfer the remains of the late Consul through Persia, for embarkation on the American warship and agrees to defray all the expenses in this connection. It only regrets that Persia has no fleet, otherwise it would have placed a warship at the disposal of the American Government for the purpose. Proper compensation for the widow is under consideration. It guarantees the security of American citizens and is willing to increase the Legation and Consulate guard as desired. It will respect, as always, the treaty of friendship between the two countries.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS' REPRESENTATION

A CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER.

LONDON, July 29

In the House of Commons, Mr. Thomas announced that he had convened a Dominions' conference in October to explore the question of the Dominions' representation in foreign policy and Imperial affairs —Reuter.

LONDON, July 29.

Discussion on the Dominions' representation at the Conference was raised in the Commons by Col. Amery, who in seeking a solution mentioned Mr. Bruce's suggestion to substitute an inter-Dominion Secretariat for the present Secretariat.

Mr. Lloyd George supported him.

Mr. Thomas replying quoted the telegram he had sent to the Dominions on 23rd June expressing Government's concern with regard to the existing system of inter-Imperial consultation on matters of foreign policy and general Imperial interests and expressing a desire to explore the whole situation with a view to finding a solution. The telegram welcomed the suggestions. Mr. Thomas hoped a Conference would be held in October. All the replies were not yet in but evidence tended to show that it would be welcome.—Reuter.

EMPIRE'S BONNIEST BABY.

A MELBOURNE CHILD GETS PRIZE.

LONDON, July 29.

There were sixty-thousand entries from the Empire for the National Baby Week Competition at Wembley and Mary Patricia Wilson aged two years and eight months from East Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne has been adjudged the Empire's bonniest baby. She receives two hundred pounds sterling. Over half the entries were from the British Isles. Several coloured babies were entered. One from China just failed to secure the prize.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY!

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS OF 1913.

GOKHALE'S GRATITUDE.

LORD HARDINGE AND "THE CHRONICLE."

THE EDWARDES RAJ IN BOMBAY.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

Strictly Copy Right.

Mr. B. G. Horniman begins the following, the sixth, instalment of his Indian Reminiscences, by referring to the contribution made by "The Chronicle" during the crisis which arose in South Africa in 1913, when the great movement of Passive Resistance was led by Mahatma Gandhi. "It was not till Gokhale came down from Simla," Mr. Horniman writes, "some weeks after the matter had passed its most acute stage, that I came to understand how very effective the aid of the "Chronicle" had been in helping him and the Viceroy to fight the battle of India against Smuts and Co. He came at once to the "Chronicle" office, and with tears in his eyes expressed his gratitude in such warm terms that I was, myself, most profoundly moved, as well as being taken somewhat by surprise; for it had not struck me before then that I had been doing any more than fulfilling an ordinary journalistic duty. I was assured by Gokhale, that the forcible way in which the Indian case had been expressed in our columns, and the constant day-to-day reiteration and production of new contentions and arguments, had been of the greatest value to the Viceroy, who had been fighting against heavy odds since his departure from established precedent in placing himself at the head of a popular Indian movement and whose conduct had not been at all looked upon with favour by the authorities in England." Mr. Horniman was given a further proof of this when Lord Hardinge visited Bombay early in 1914 to open the new docks. "I received, of course, an invitation to the State Banquet at Government House, and after dinner, was sent for by the Viceroy, who opened the conversation by saying that he was glad to have the opportunity of thanking me most warmly for the support which the "Chronicle" had given him during the South African crisis. At the same time, he spoke in warm appreciation of the paper in other respects and said he was sure it was exercising an admirable influence. He told me of some of the difficulties with which he had, himself, to deal in standing, as he always did for Indian interests first, with the official world both in Simla and Whitehall. He spoke particularly of his mous spech at Madras which he said seemed to have shocked the susceptibilities of the official mind of Anglo-India, but he had felt it his duty in such matter to regard himself as the spokesman of the Indian people. He was there to watch and protect the interests of India, as the first consideration, and he was determined to maintain that view of his duty and responsibilities.

Mr. Horniman proceeds to refer to the controversy which arose over the visit of Maud Allan, the famous dancer, to Bombay in 1913, a controversy in which Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police figured. He concludes this instalment with a reference to the "Trinity" at the Police Headquarters, which, with Mr. Edwardes as the principal figure, and Mr. Sulaiman Cassum Mitha as their chief non-official adviser and executant, aimed at the domination of the City in all aspects of its public life, including political movements.

VI.

One of the first great issues that the "Bombay Chronicle" had to deal with in 1913 was the crisis which arose in South Africa in the latter half of the year. The great movement of Passive Resistance led by Mahatma Gandhi, the wholesale imprisonment of Indians and the stories of floggings and other brutalities which came to hand naturally roused an intensity of feeling in India. I think it is no exaggeration to say that the "Chronicle" took the lead in voicing Indian indignation. Dealing with the matter day by day, in my journalistic capacity, I did not realise at the time the full extent of the influence which the paper began to exercise at this time on public opinion all over India and also in official circles. Fortunately, at that time there was a Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, who realised that his first duty was to protect the interests of the people over whom he was sent to rule, instead of ranging himself, as matter of course, in the way his predecessors had done, on the side of the white community in other parts of the Empire.

That he should have adopted the latter course was clearly the opinion of the Anglo-Indian press of that day, who were roused to indignant protest at the idea of Viceroy using plain language to a British Governor and his Government in South Africa, and even presuming to address his protests to them direct instead of submitting his case through the tortuous channels of Whitehall. Lord Hardinge was reminded by these super-Imperialists that his job was to take his orders from the Secretary of State, who was the proper person in their view to deal with such a matter. I remember that the now defunct "Bombay Gazette" was particularly infuriated with the attitude both of the Viceroy and ourselves and foamed at the mouth in the most extravagant language day after day. Considering that the "Gazette" was being kept alive by Indian capital and was supposed to voice Indian interests this was, to say the least, incongruous. The Editor of the "Gazette" at that time was my old friend and colleague, J. E. Woolacott. We were together on the "Daily Express" years ago and afterwards he came out to the "Statesman" when I was there as an assistant-editor and leader writer. He was a stalwart champion of Liberalism in the "Calcutta Parliament," where we many times crossed swords. Woolacott underwent a process of inversion after he came to India the opposite of that which occurred to me. For some months after his arrival in the country he held and expressed liberal views regarding Indian aspirations and the administration of the country, but like our mutual friend, J. A. Jones —afterwards Editor of the "Statesman"—who was also my colleague at the time, he gradually yielded to the influence of his Anglo-Indian surroundings and began to take the orthodox Anglo-Indian view. He went Home after leaving the "Statesman" in 1912—I think it was—but came out soon afterwards to edit the "Bombay Gazette." That journal, which had long been in a moribund condition, failed to revive under his florid editorship and the appearance of the "Chronicle" gave it the *coup de grace*. It had only a circulation at the finish I believe of about 1,800, and was quite without any sort of influence or popularity with any section of the community. Woolacott was greatly aggrieved, however, when the Directors, of whom Sir Shapurji Barucha was the chief, decided to throw up the sponge. He believed that it still had a future, and assured me, when I lunched with him at the Yacht Club on the eve of his departure for England, that the circulation had steadily improved under his editorship. Knowing as I did, the figures of the "Gazette's" circulation and how tremendous were those of the "Chronicle" in comparison, I was not much impressed. Woolacott returned to India soon after as Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer" and has since become Editor of that journal. I should not like to leave this reference to him, without testifying to his great ability as a journalist and his likeableness as a man. I have many happy recollections of the days we spent together in the office of the "Statesman" and the hospitality of him and his wife—a very charming lady of Italian extraction. Political differences, however, often put a very wide gulf between former friends.

* * * *

To return to the question of the South African crisis, it was not till Mr. Gokhale came down from Simla some weeks after the matter had passed its most acute stage, that I came to understand how very effective the aid of the "Chronicle" had been in helping him and the Viceroy to fight the battle of India against Smuts & Co. He came at once to the "Chronicle" office, and with tears in his eyes expressed his gratitude in such warm terms that I was, myself, most profoundly moved, as well as being taken somewhat by surprise; for it had not struck me before then that I had been doing any more than fulfilling an ordinary journalistic duty. The "Chronicle" was an Indian paper founded to defend Indian interests, which I was anxious to make my own, and I should have felt myself a very poor sort of champion of those interests had I not thrown the whole weight of the paper and my own energies

(Continued on page 10.)

CLASS AREAS BILL.

NOT TO BE PROCEEDED WITH.

HERTZOG GOVERNMENT POLICY.

LONDON, July 29.

Cape Town.—In the Assembly at question time the Minister of the Interior stated that Government did not intend to proceed with the late Government's Class Areas Bill and would consider Asiatic questions after the present session.—Reuter.

DOMINION HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

LONDON, July 29.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Thomas announced that the High Commissioners for the Dominions and India would take precedence immediately after the members of Cabinets British and Dominions on ceremonial occasions, but when there was no British or Dominions Cabinet Ministers present the High Commissioners would take precedence immediately after that accorded to the Secretaries of State by the table of precedence.—Reuter.

BRAZILIAN REVOLT.

REBELS FLEEING.

LONDON, July 29.

Buenos Aires.—The Federal troops in the final assault on Sao Paolo demoralised the rebels whose leaders, including General Lopez, escaped, though many prisoners were taken. The Federals opened the operations with heavy artillery against the rebel strongholds on the central railway following with whippet tanks and then infantry. The rebels fled in trains to the northwest and west. The Federals are in close pursuit.—Reuter.

RUSSO-GERMAN DISPUTE

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, July 30.

Berlin.—The Russo-German dispute, which occurred at the beginning of May as a consequence of the German police raid on the offices of the Russian Trade Delegation, has been settled. Extra-territoriality, which was demanded by Russia for the trade mission, has not been granted but certain members and their working-room have been accorded this privilege. The Russian Ambassador Krestinski will return here shortly.—Reuter

THE BHIWANI CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHIWANI, July 28.

The case against Lala Tarachand and others came on for hearing to-day before Mr. O'Connor, Special Magistrate, at the Tehsil.

K. S. Qualandar Ali Khan, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and K. B. Ekramul Haq, D.S.P., C.I.D., also attended to watch the case.

Lala Shamlal of Rohtak and Lala Lachmandas of Sirsa defended the accused. Inspector Niaz Ahmed Khan who had charge of the case attended. Mr. Sloane, representative of the Insurance Companies, was also present.

The Public Prosecutor opened the case for the Crown. He gave a short history of the financial position of the Company and the Agents from 1921 and discussed the charges under Criminal Breach of Trust regarding the amounts of the cost of 1,000 boras, 500 boras and 800 bales bought at Bombay.

Mr. Sloane, the complainant, was the first witness examined. In cross-examination the defence tried to show that he was acting at the instance of some enemies of the accused, but this he denied.

BHIWANI, July 29.

Bhaurau Balkrishna, Head Clerk, Bhiwani Mills at Bombay, proved the minute in the Directors' meetings and showed how the amounts were realised and spent by the agents in connection with the present case.

On the resumption of the hearing today, Lala Surjamal, a cotton merchant of the firm of Ramdullamal Hansram, was examined on behalf of the prosecution. The defence asked for the statement of the witness before the police which after some discussion was held over. The witness said he had dealings with the firm of Lokmandas Tarachand and also with the Bhiwani Mills. He said with regard to the 1,000 boras' transaction that no cotton was delivered and the bargain was cancelled. The defence pleader cross-examined the witness at great length and sought to show that 804 boras subsequently delivered were a part of the 1,000 boras and that the transaction was not cancelled. The witness denied that the police asked him to say that the bargain was cancelled nor was he threatened in any way by the Inspector.

A NEW ENGLISH DAILY AT DELHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 30.

Mr. K. M. Panikkar who was deputed by the Congress to work in the Akali Sahayak Sabha at Amritsar has been permitted to resign his office to enable him to take over the editorship of "Hindustan" a nationalist daily, which will shortly be published from Delhi.

BI-AMMA'S HEALTH.

CAUSING GRAVE ANXIETY.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has received a telegram from Rampur to the effect that Bi-Amma has been brought down from Mussoorie (where she had gone for a change) to Rampur, seriously ill, and that her condition is growing weaker and causing grave anxiety.

NEW FRENCH FORMULA.

RECOURSE TO ARBITRATION.

LONDON, July 29.

Reuter learns that the new French formula submitted to the Conference to-day proposes recourse to arbitration when the Reparations Commission fails to agree on the question of German default, one of the three arbitrators being American.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Parliament has reassembled. A telegram, from M. Herriot was read in the Chamber and the Senate defining the joint reached at the London Conference and declaring that despite constant efforts several more days will be necessary to bring the negotiations to a conclusion, owing to numerous technical difficulties. The telegram adds that the French Government is firmly resolved to assure the rights of France and re-establishment of Inter-Allied Entente and Peace.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, July 29.

The heads of the Allied delegations met as usual at the Prime Minister's Downing Street residence this morning and remained in consultation for nearly three hours. There was also a meeting to-day of the enlarged committee of Jurists to whom two sections F and H of the Franco-British memorandum of July 9th have been referred. To-day's negotiations apart from these meetings were conducted informally. All committees whose tasks are still incomplete will, however, meet to-morrow.

Particular interest is displayed in the press in the proceedings of the first committee which will have before it the vital question raised by the bankers. Its members will meet to-morrow morning at 9-30 and it is understood that the new French Formula designed to solve the difficulties encountered will be submitted. It is reported that the French delegates have been engaged in preparing the new formula to-day and that in doing so they have had regard to the committee's original report, as well as the formula advanced by M. Theunis and one put forward by the American delegate, Mr. Logan, at yesterday's meeting. No official statement is forthcoming as to the nature of Mr. Logan's proposal but newspapers state that he suggested that the German Government and the Reparations Commission should confer with the bankers on the questions at issue. It is understood that inasmuch as it aimed at shifting the political question from the Conference to the Reparations Commission it did not meet with complete approval. The production of the new French proposal is in these circumstances awaited with much interest

The Third Committee will also meet to-morrow and it is believed that this may be the last meeting of the Committee which has made excellent progress with the tasks within its extended terms of reference.—B. O. W.

AIR FORCE OFFICERS MISSING

TEHERAN, July 30.

Baghdad. Basrah reports that two Air Force officers, Flight Lieut. Day M.C. and Pilot Officer, D.R. Stewart, have been missing for several days in the desert, south of Basrah-Nasiriyah Railway. They made a forced landing during the sandstorm eighteen miles from the railway. The machine has been found demaged and it is feared that the officers perished while walking towards the railway.—Reuter.

HOUSING BILL IN THE LORDS

LONDON, July 30.

The Government's Housing Bill, the third reading of which was passed by the House of Commons on 25th July, was read second time by the House of Lords.

The House of Lords also passed the third reading of the Legitimacy Bill.—Reuter.

SINKING OF "TAIREUMARU."

LONDON, July 30.

Tokio.—The sinking of "Taireumaru" was due to a collision with fog. The ship sank in twenty minutes.—Reuter.

Official And Personal.

The Governor of Bombay received the Raje of Malegaon and Sardar M. A. Raste at Government House on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay received a deputation of the Non-Brahmin Members of the Legislative Council at the Council Hall on Tuesday the 29th July.

The following dined at Government House on Tuesday the 29th July:—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. L. S. Hudson, Lt.-Colonel P. M. McFarlane, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. N. M. McLeod, Major and Mrs. G. L. Farran, Major and Mrs. K. E. Cooper and Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. S. Findlay.

An Ootacamund message of July 29th says H. E. the Governor and Lady Goschen motored to Satyamangalam on Tuesday.

FLOODS SUBSIDING.

MAIL SERVICE RESUMED.

CONDITIONS IN MALABAR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 29.

To-day's reports about the floods from all quarters are not very discouraging. The Cauvery river has subsided from its flood level by seven feet and the Mangalore and Mettupalayam mails left Madras at the usual hours. The Coleroon river too has receded from its threatening attitude and the South Indian Railway authorities received information last night that the Coleroon bridge was safe. Trains were run as far as Coleroon station in the Salem district. The police station in the village Chenltry and several houses are under 3 to 4 feet of water. Loss of property is not yet ascertained.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

As regards the flood situation in Malabar it is reported that as a result of excessive rain and floods in Cannanore many houses have collapsed. The school building in Chala is totally wrecked and numberless trees have been uprooted. Many of them have fallen on houses. In Edasseri, a village two miles from Cannanore, a big tree fell on a house severely injuring two inmates. In the town also great damage has been done. The whole of Kukkad, a village three miles away from Cannonore, on the banks of the Balipatam river is under water. The town of Balipatam itself is reported to be in the same condition. The Railway Bridge between Ullal and Mangalore which was washed away last year has again been damaged and it is feared it may soon give way.

500 HOUSES DESTROYED.

According to a correspondent of the "Hindu" in Kadayanallur, a village near Tenkasi more than 500 houses have fallen and Cholam crops have been seriously affected. A huge rock fell from the top of the hill to its bottom on the night of 17th sweeping away many gigantic trees on its way. The loss is estimated to be not less than five lakhs. Landslips have occurred in several places in Ernad Taluk. As the result of landslip in Kuyimanna 3 or 4 houses were destroyed and seven inmates in a Nayar house were killed. Another landslip occurred on Pullar Hill about eight miles west of Manjeri and an extensive field was levelled to the ground. According to a report just received from Ponani several dead bodies have been washed to the seashore. The people diverted these bodies in the direction of currents which carried them away owing to floods. In the town the people took shelter in the court and other buildings.

The executive engineer of the Cauvery division has put in an estimate of three lakhs of rupees as additional funds for urgent repairs of the irrigation works.

BHAIWANI FLOODS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 29.

A correspondent of the "Swadesamitram" wires from Bhavani that three hundred houses have collapsed and nearly half the town was under water yesterday morning. The water in the Cauvery has begun to fall. There has been no loss of life but considerable damage to property has occurred. He learns that at Kodumudi about one hundred non-Brahmin houses and twenty houses in Agraharam have collapsed but there has been no loss of life.

FLOODS SUBSIDE IN COCHIN AND SUBURBS

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 30.

After a lapse of twelve days, telegraphic communications between Cochin and Madras have been resumed since yesterday.

Thousands of refugees are being fed daily in Cochin and Ernakulam by the local Municipality, and the State authorities have deputed relief parties to visit the devastated areas and distribute rice to the needy and the distressed. For the last three days, Cochin is having some sunshine and clear weather, and the floods have subsided in Cochin and the suburbs.

Special mention has to be made of the destruction caused to the paddy crops all over the State. Besides the standing crops there has been an immense loss of cattle. Roads have been washed away, and land has temporarily been made unfit for cultivation.

Some merchants in Cochin tried to make a profit out of the present scarcity, but the authorities have placed restrictions on prices with a view to prevent an unreasonable rise. Trade has been at a stand-still all these days owing to dislocation of telegraphic and railway communications.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY'S HELP.

MOVE TO POSTPONE UNIVERSITY EXAMS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 30.

The distress caused by the flood southern India has evoked numerou appeals for relief. Public bodies, offici and semi-official, are evincing interest i taking measures to afford relief. At general meeting of the Corporation of Madras a resolution was passed requesting the Commissioner to contribute a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the relief of the distress caused by the floods in the Presidency.

Under the auspices of the Students' Union a meeting was held to suggest to the Syndicate of the Madras University to postpone the September examination to a suitable date in October in view of the distress caused by the flood in several districts.

TRAVANCORE GOVT'S RELIEF WORK

(Associated Press.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 30.

Government have already sanctioned Rs. 35,000 for relief work up to date and private agencies are also collecting funds, clothes, provisions and sending them to the affected areas. Authentic information about the loss of life is not yet available, but about 150 persons are reported to have, lost their lives. Several Government buildings and private houses have been damaged. The Dewan has left for north Travancore.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA

(Associated Press.)

TRICHINOPOLY, July 30.

Water has subsided in the Cauvery by two feet and the reading at the bridge here is 15/2 feet. It is reported that at Kollegal the reading is forty feet. The outbreak of cholera is serious and during the last week there were five hundred fatal cases.

A Cochin message dated 23rd July says that loss of several lives is reported from Parur, Cranganore and other places and dead bodies have been found by boatmen drifting over the bar into the sea together with innumerable carcasses of cattle and fowls. Two Europeans, Mr. W. Ross Munro, Inspector of Branches, National Bank of India, and Mr. Patch, his assistant, were stranded while travelling in a train between Chalakudi and Chowreah and managed to reach Cochin after several days of continued starvation. These gentlemen held on for two days in the train but finding it impossible to continue they got together some logs of wood, tied them together, and somehow managed to reach Karupadana. They camped at the local Travellers' Bungalow and sent word to Cochin from where two motor boats were sent to bring them over.

COCHIN, July 24.

There are six steamers in the Cochin harbour but all shipping operations have been suspended owing to rough weather. The S. S. "Rani" has taken her clearance to-day being unable to work at the port. She has taken some mails from some of the local European firms for Bombay. Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co., have entrusted their foreign mails to a Clan line steamer to be posted at Suez.

SYMPATHY WITH SUFFERERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 29.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu and Andhra Swarajya parties, with Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., in the chair, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the sufferers from the floods; expressing the opinion that it is the duty of Government to publish full information and take relief measures. It was also resolved to take steps to start a Flood Relief Fund.

The new rules of the party as regards work in the Assembly and in the Councils were formally approved.

BREACHES ON N. W. RLY.

BETWEEN KOHAT AND HANGU.

(Associated Press.)

The District Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, wires that owing to several breaches between Kohat and Hangu congestion occurred on the Kohat third line yesterday and through running was interrupted. All breaches, except those at mile 42 between Kohat and Chekdrakote, have been repaired. The transhipment of passengers is being carried out at this place and will continue till the breaches are repaired and through communication is restored. The probable duration of interruption is one week.

(Continued from Column 3.)

money in the great task of Muslim reorganisation.

INNER MEANING OF RE-ORGANISATION.

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi then further explained the inner meaning of the Reorganisation which though unostentatious and small in the beginning had great potentialities of helping the revival of Islamic glory of culture, learning and power. He illustrated his remarks from the history of Banu Umayyids and Banu Abbas who were the torch bearers of light and learning to benighted Europe of old. There was no reason why India should not help the Renaissance of Islam. But the first thing was stamping out of ignorance Nothing could help it more than the present scheme.

At this point Maulana Shaukat Ali referred to the question of Khilafat Funds and asked the audience to be fair and concede that after all the funds had been recovered in the form of property though owing to depression in trade the value had gone down. This could not be helped.

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi said the moral of the funds episode was rather in the direction of furthering the credit of the Khilafat Committee rather than lower it. Because although they could have hushed up the whole episode, they were honest and brave enough to fill the whole unvarnished truth to the nation. Was it not a sufficient certificate of their unfailing veracity and integrity. He concluded by exhorting the audience to work with might and main relying on God and with unshaken faith in their destiny and the Sun of Islam would shine in its fullest lustre after being eclipsed by temporary clouds.

A CALL TO DUTY.

MUSLIMS TO REORGANISE

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S LECTURE

At the public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay held on Tuesday night in the Muzaffarabad Hall, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presiding, Maulana Shaukat Ali who was the chief speaker of the evening, referred to the Lucknow meeting of the Central Khilafat Working Committee held on the 19th and 20th July, and gave a brief outline of the important resolutions passed by the Committee. Alluding to the resolution of Muslim Re-organization, the Maulana said that the scheme of Muslim Re-organization was the product of cumulative thinking and co-operation of all Khilafat workers, like Dr. Kitchlew, Syed Mahmud, Maulana Mohammad Ali, and others who had gained considerable experience during the last few years. It was not an outcome of his brain alone. He thought it unnecessary to dwell at length on the merits of the scheme for the simple reason that the main outlines of the scheme had been before the country for a sufficiently long time and he took it that they were all aware of it. He briefly referred to the scheme of Re-organization approved at Lucknow and explained the main features thereof. Continuing, he said that they had talked long enough and the present situation was hardly suitable for any further talk. What was wanted was work, work and work. He, therefore, wanted all of them to join in this great work, giving up lethargy and indifference, once for all. He reminded the audience of the remarkable activities of the Mussalmans of India through the Khilafat Committees in 1921 for the protection of the Khilafat, the heart of Islam's body politic, which was then in great peril. Bombay played the most glorious part in that struggle. After most of the prominent workers had been put in jail, the Khilafat activities unfortunately slackened and the organizations became weak. Turkey had been saved from the jaws of death. The services that were rendered to helpless widows and orphans of Islamic countries were incalculable. They were all aware of the fact that Moslems in other parts of the world appreciated the struggle of their co-religionists in India for the sake of the sacred cause. Now that the heart of Islam was saved, attention could be given to its body. Their present programme was intended to revive the 1921 enthusiasm and energy and extend it to more internal work than they had hitherto done. He next dilated on the poverty and ignorance of the large number of the Mussalmans and emphasised that their scheme was drawn up with a view to remove those obstacles which hindered their progress towards national prosperity. Incidentally he referred to the great havocs caused by the recent floods in Malabar as a result of which a number of mosques and hundreds of Moplah houses were destroyed and thousands rendered homeless. He then read out a telegram which he then received from Mr. Yakub Hasan of Madras in which the latter urged the Central Khilafat Committee to concentrate immediately on relief measures for the sake of the poor Moplahs. Maulana Shaukat Ali hoped that the Mussalmans of Bombay could rise equal to the occasion and contribute liberally to the Relief Fund which had been started under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee.

POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The Maulana next referred to the political situation in the country and declared that in spite of differences and troubles here and there all communities in India were united so far as the common national goal was concerned. He trusted that the Mussalmans would not fail to march abreast with other sister communities in the struggle for freedom. What was absolutely necessary, therefore, was organisation and work which alone could bring them to their goal. He then referred to his plan of collection of funds in Bombay for financing the Re-organisation scheme and thought it was not too much to expect a sum of Rs. 15,000 per month from a Commercial City like Bombay where there were about thirty thousand Mussalman shops. He called upon every shopkeeper to contribute a mere pittance of 8 as. per month which he could very well throw away without feeling it. The Collections could be gathered through accredited Chowdhris or Patels, one for each Mohulla or Bazar. Alluding to some other important aspects of the scheme he laid stress on starting schools and Madrussas in every mosque of the country and supplying spinning wheels to poor members of the community so that they might be helped to be self-supporting. He intended at once to take up Khaddar organisation work among the suffering Moplahs of Malabar to whom the message of the spinning wheel would be a great blessing. He incidentally referred to the hostile propaganda started against the Khilafat workers.

The question of Jazeera-ul-Arab that was still pending, they hoped to solve in an Islamic Conference of the world. Their deputation would first visit Turkey and persuade the Turks to help to solve the Khilafat problem. After that the all world Islamic Conference would settle the controversy once for all in the best possible manner.

As it was getting late Maulana Shaukat Ali postponed more detailed consideration of the scheme to a future occasion and concluded his speech by appealing to the Mussalmans of Bombay to help the Central Khilafat Committee with men and

(Continued in column 2.)

SIR PURSHOTTAMDA'S BILLS.

A MANAGED CURRENCY NOT WANTED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have seen an announcement in the press about Sir Purshotamdas's proposal to introduce in the next session of the Legislative Assembly two bills one of which proposes to substitute in the Paper Currency Act of 1920, 7.53344 grains in place of 11.33016 grains of gold; and the other changes the relation of the rupee to the English sovereign from 1/10 in statute now existing to 1/15.

The proposal now put forward by Sir Purshotamadas if it is accepted will in our opinion definitely commit this country to the acceptance of the principle which the Government of India have advocated as "a scientific" principle—that a managed and token currency with an artificial linking of the Rupee to gold, is the only sound monetory system this country should have. The whole history of currency systems in the civilised world bears evidence of the truth that a gold standard with a gold currency could alone secure that relative stability of price level on which depends the economic welfare and development of every country; if, as the consequence of recent abnormal events a gold standard and currency have disappeared from many of the European countries, it must be kept in mind that both public opinion and economic thought have been clamouring for the restoration of pre-war conditions and the return to an effective gold standard. Sweden has already restored her gold standards, in Great Britain banking opinion is in favour of as early a return to the effective gold standard as possible; the Cunliffe Committee gave distinct expression to the same desire and the Government have declared their intention to carry out their policy. Whilst the rest of the world is definitely committed to the view that the only sound system of currency is one that rests on a gold basis with the convertibility of all substitutes into gold, and with automatic expansion and contraction of currency according to the requirements of the country from time to time, India has been ever since 1899 asked to accept the view that a gold exchange standard with an artificially and arbitrarily fixed rate of exchange, with unlimited powers in the hands of the Government to increase the volume of token currency, with no safety valve for withdrawing redundant currency and with the consequent dead certainty of inflation in prices, is the only method of safeguarding the economic interests of India. It is only a solitary economic faddist here and there, who supports gold exchange standard, and looks upon the use of gold as something "barbarous." The whole band of economic writers and Professors are distinctly in favour of an effective gold standard as the only sound system on which the economic salvation of the world hangs. We shall only quote one writer, Prof. E. Cannan "The recent experience both of belligerents and neutrals certainly shows that the simple gold standard, as we understood it before the war, is not fool-proof, but it is far nearer being fool-proof and knave-proof than the gold exchange standard. The possibility of a gold exchange system being perverted to suit some corrupt purpose is very considerably greater than the possibility of the simple gold standard being so perverted."

What Sir Purshotamdas now proposes to do is to give the sanction of Indian public opinion to this perverse system of a gold exchange standard with all its dangers of being manipulated by our English rulers in English and not in Indian interests. It is a pity that there has been no genuine public opinion in this country on questions of currency and exchange; if there had been even a rudimentary awakening of thought public opinion would not have tolerated for thirty years a system of currency that kills the possibility of industrial growth in the country, and the bill now urged by Sir Purshotamdas is one that proposes to perpetuate the evils of a gold exchange standard with all its implications. "God save us from our friends". Sir Purshotamdas may not be aware that the Indian Government may be only too willing to accept a proposal of this kind, of course as a graceful concession, whose immediate and ultimate effect will be to strangle the economic development of this country.

There can be no proposal, therefore, so short-sighted and injurious to the industrial as well as agricultural interests, as the one foisted on the Imperial Legislature by Sir Purshotamadas. We are leaving out the "commercial" interest not because we consider the proposed change by itself will benefit the commercial any more than the agricultural or the industrial interest but because we may take it that Sir Purshotamdas, as representing the Indian Merchants, must have given the fullest consideration to this aspect of the question, and that presumably he is convinced that the proposed move is in the best interests of the commercial community. But even to that body the utmost benefit that could at all be expected from the proposed change is—as they say—securing an upper limit for exchange variations; and that, when that limit is reached it might be possible to import gold. Those, however, whose interest it has been to keep India starved of the gold she needs and is entitled to will see to it,—we may trust them to do so—that rather than allow India to have her fill of gold they will compel the Secretary of State,—who does not need much compulsion in the matter—to sell council bills on India and create additional token currency in India—whether notes printed on paper or on silver—if the existing Indian currency is not enough for the purpose.

If then the representative of the Indian commercial community officially puts forward a proposal like the one now given notice of, it can only imply that that body is in favour of a "managed currency." We are afraid that the Indian merchants have not realised all the implications of the system which they demand. The manipulation of the standard must be made a crime greater and more heinous than forgery of notes or counterfeiting of coins. The currency of a country might well be regarded as a sacred institution, as sacred as the constitution that safeguards the rights and liberties of a people against the arts of demagogues and the force of tyrants, and should not be touched except by the same means which govern changes and amendments of Written Constitutions in other civilised countries.

Regarding the agricultural and industrial interests of India there can be no question that the proposal will be fatal. Our largest single source of imports (manufactured goods) is Great Britain. If the sterling exchange depreciates and the pound sterling becomes less and less valuable in terms of the rupee, the English exporter of manufactured goods to India will get a subsidy large enough to wipe out any protection we may grant or secure for our struggling and straggling industries.

The issue is so vital that no one who has at heart the welfare of this country can ever look on with folded hands when a proposal of this kind is urged "in the interest of this country." It is time that those who think like ourselves will join us in putting forward a considered and consolidated measure of reform for the currency system of India.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. WADIA,
G. N. JOSHI.

Bombay, July 30.

RIGHT OF ENTRY IN NATAL.

Mr. C. R. Naidu writes: One Changalroyan, a domiciled Indian of South Africa would have lost right of entry into the colony of Natal in case he does not arrive there on or before the 15th August, and so he had to leave the shores of his Motherland last week. He had absolutely nothing in the way of cash to boast of possession and looked to generous Bombay to find his passage money. I took some pains on his behalf and met with generous response. The Imperial Citizenship Association gave the passage money of R112 The expenses entailed by food, quarantine deposit, etc., which amounted to R60 was made up by Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, J. K. Mehta, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and myself. I thank them all most sincerely for the timely help.

JUDGMENT AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

DISMAY IN POONA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 29.

The news of the judgment in the Dharwar Defamation Case being against the "Chronicle" was received in unofficial circles with dismay, and considerable sympathy was seen expressed freely in the lobby with the "Chronicle." Mr. Painter's presence in the Council has only drawn marked attention to the judgment.

The American world-fliers left Hull on Wednesday for Kirkwall on the first stage of their Trans-Atlantic flight.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

ernment to go forward with their proposals on the subject.

The resolution was put to the House and carried unanimously.

Mr. D. R. Patel next moved the resolution that "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to appoint a committee consisting of Officials and elected non-official members with a majority of the latter to enquire into the grievances of the ryots with regard to forest matters and to suggest remedies for their redress."

The resolution was accepted in a modified form by the Hon. Mr. Delhavi.

Mr. N. D. Saheba next moved the resolution that "This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that *Tagai* loans for sinking of wells be advanced to cultivators free of interest and that the amount should be recovered in convenient instalments being not less than fifteen regard being had to the nature of the crops raised and extent to which the working of the wells is successful." The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said Government were in sympathy with the object of the resolution, but it would not be advisable to tie the hands of Government in regard to the question in view of their limited resources. Government were at one with the House in encouraging sinking of wells which experiment had proved successful in Gujarat. Government would even go farther than the resolution in regard to famine tracts by not only waiving interest but also bearing certain percentage of capital expenditure. The Revenue Member said he would accept the resolution if it were amended as to request Government to consider the question of "Tagai" loans as to liberalise its terms.

The mover not accepting the amendment the discussion proceeded on the original resolution.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Cadell explained how Government's announcement was satisfactory and even more comprehensive than the resolution.

Mr. D. B. Adwani urged the waiving of interest to *Tagai* loans for sinking wells would not be uneconomic but productive investment. The Hon. Revenue Member replied to the debate after which on the House dividing the resolution was carried by 48 to 28 votes.

The resolution by Mr. Malvankar recommending the removal of the President of Dhanduka Municipality was withdrawn on Mr. Thomas, General Secretary announcing the President had himself resigned his office.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

NON-OFFICIAL MOTIONS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 30.

On the Council meeting to-day after interpellations the discussion on the resolution for the release of Mr. Diwakar was continued. Mr. S. S. Deo, Swarajist said he would join with the Home Member in saying Mr. Diwakar was rightly convicted, for to him and to a majority of his country men to be guilty of sedition was to admit of the love of the country. Patriotism and sedition were interchangeable terms. The issue in this case was whether or not there were adequate considerations for remission of the sentence which was admittedly severe. It was no argument against the resolution to say Mr. Diwakar was persistently a non-co-operator for he had been with equal persistency persecuted by the Government. Mr. Diwakar's weight was only 105 lbs. and his health was not robust and that was another strong consideration in favour of the resolution. Mr. Augadi (Belgaum) Non-Brahmin Party supported the resolution on the ground that the Non-co-operation movement was dead and Karnatak was peaceful and no adverse effects need be expected from any activities of Mr. Diwakar on his release.

Mr. Dalvi (Non-Brahmin Party) supporting the resolution urged that considerations of Mr. Diwakar's health should prevail with Government.

Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary opposed the resolution on the ground that it was creating a dangerous precedent. To-day it was the turn of the non-officials to be in the unfortunate position of Mr. Diwakar and to-morrow a time might come for the officials to be in a similar position. But in any case it would be an unconstitutional and dangerous practice for the House to override the effect of judicial verdicts as it is not easy to draw a dividing line. He asked the House to accept his assurance that Mr. Majli's unfortunate health was in no way due to jail treatment. Mr. Diwakar was keeping good health and treated well. No case had been made for Mr. Diwakar's release. Mr. G. I. Patel, (Ahmedabad) said he and other members had seen Mr. Diwakar in jail that morning and they were impressed by his cultural eminence. Government had not met the argument that the sentence of two years for a printer in a case in which the author had been only warned was unmaintenable. Mr. Patel also asserted Mr. Majle's ill-health was due to jail treatment.

AMENDMENT.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Non-Brahmin Party) moved an amendment for adding to the resolution the clause "subject to such reasonable conditions as Government may think fit to impose." Mr. Shivdesani opposed the amendment as nullifying the resolution. The President accepted the closure. Mr. Jog the mover replying to the debate opposed the amendment.

The Home Member expressed satisfaction at the debate as having secured several valued admissions from un-official benches and said Government were ever prepared to release political prisoners who expressed regret for their action and undertook not to renew their association with the Non-co-operation movement which though now dead might again revive. He said he would accept the resolution with the amendment, but he would prefer the mover's withdrawing the resolution and leaving the matter entirely to Government's decision. The resolution was, however, carried to a division and adopted with the amendment by 48 to 42 votes.

MATERNITY WOMEN WORKER.

Mr. S. K. Bole next moved the resolution that "This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council the necessity of urging upon the Government of India the advisibility of introducing legislation at an early date for the provision of adequate maternity to women workers in all organised industries in India and prohibit employment of women during the period of such benefit." Mr. Bole moved the resolution in a long speech enumerating the great necessity for such legislation and the inadequate character of the voluntary organisations in coping with the problem.

Khan Bahadur Mausuri and Dr. Dadachanji supported the resolution as being in right direction and beneficial in character. Mr. Thomas, General Secretary to Government expressed sympathy with the object of the resolution but thought the time was not ripe for such legislation. Mr. G. I. Patel, (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) supported the resolution. Mr. Kay expressed sympathy with the object of the resolution, but did not favour legislation at an early date. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Government were in sympathy with the resolution having themselves taken up the subject. Government were of opinion that the time was ripe for some legislation to make it obligatory on the factory owners to provide maternity benefits for their women workers. After a careful investigation of the working of system in Bombay and Ahmedabad Government had also come to the conclusion that it was a fit case in which the factory owners should be given financial assistance. But Government did not think the time was ripe for a legislation making it obligatory for women workers to refrain from work for a definite period before and after confinement. He did not think the inquisitorial staff which such a compulsory legislation would involve would be popular in this country. As Government wished to ascertain the opinion of the non-official members of the House in regard to the resolution, the official members would abstain from voting. The acceptance of the resolution would mean a definite lead for Gov-

(Continued in column 5).

SPORTING NEWS.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH PLAY.

LONDON, July 29.

The following is the bowling analysis in the South African innings in the Fourth Test Match:—Tate three for 34; Douglas nought for 20; Geary nought for 21; R. Tyldesle one for eleven; Kilner nought for 19.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 29.

Rain fell at Manchester at 2/55 to-day and the Fourth Test Match was abandoned at 3/15.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 29.

Rain interfered with the play in all the county matches and no definite results were achieved. The following were the closing scores:—

Northants versus Essex.—Essex won on first innings. Essex scored 313 in their first innings. Morris made 77, Russell 64 and Porrin 72. Northants made 25 for three in their second innings.

Leicester versus Glamorgan.—Glamorgan won on first innings. Leicester made 91 in their first innings, Moreer taking five for 40 and Ryan four for 37. Glamorgan 107 for eight in their first innings, Bates scoring 53.

No play was possible in other matches which were all abandoned, neither side scoring any points.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

LONDON, July 29.

At Eastbourne to-day France scored the right to meet Czechoslovakia in the European zone final of the Davis Cup, defeating Britain by securing the first three matches. In the doubles Borotra and Brugnon beat Woosnam and Godfree by three sets to one. France secured the first set owing to Woosnam's weakness on the baseline. The Englishmen volleyed well, but French tactics did not allow them to come up to net. The British pair by an enterprising play won the second set but from that point, the dexteroos and volatile Borotra asserted himself and he almost played his opponents himself. His magnificent net play won all Brugnon's service games throughout the match.

Gilbert beat Cochet by three sets to two. He played a great uphill game after Cochet had been at matchpoint to love for the victory in three straight sets. Gilbert repeatedly passed the Frenchmen who took liberties in coming up to the net.

Lacoste beat Kingscote by three sets to two. Kingscote's steadiness led to a terrific struggle but Lacoste's brilliance finally established his superiority.

The following were the results.—Doubles.—Borotra and Brugnon (France) beat Woosnam and Godfree (Britain) 6/4, 4/6, 6/3, 6/1.

Singles.—Gilbert (Britain) beat Cochet (France) 5/7, 1/6, 9/7, 8/6, 6/2; Lacoste (France) beat Kingscote (Britain) 8/6, 3/6, 3/6, 6/2, 6/4.—Reuter.

STEWARDS CUP.

COMPILER'S SPLENDID VICTORY.

LONDON, July 29.

The race for the Stewards Cup was run in one minute fourteen seconds. When the horses settled down, Compiler led, closely followed by Weathervane, Pondoland, Perhaps So, Rath Duth and Abbey Island. Compiler shook off all the attempts to head him and won a splendid race by a neck. Abbey Island was fourth.

Pandarus was ridden by Perryman Guardsman by Alford, Drake by Beary, Mill Belle by Wragg, Zanoni by Lynch, Abbey Island by Berry, Scour Anne by Sirett and White Cat by Harding.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

70 R. G. A. BEAT Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. put up a poor show against the 70th R. G. A. on Wednesday evening when the Gunners won by four goals to nil. The Young Men's attacking line saw many changes and understanding was poor. Play was evenly for a considerable period in the opening stages. Acomb and Houghton bungled up some good chances, the latter missing a "sitter." McCarthy the Y. M. C. A. custodian saved a few hot shots, but Saxon soon beat him with a hard one. An injury to Thorne delayed the game for a minute or so and the Young Men made strenuous efforts to equalise.

The sides changed over with the Gunners leading by a goal. Better play was seen now and both attacking lines dashed about a good bit. Passing bouts were good but the finish was invariable bad. What would have been a certain goal, Davis shot wide but Acomb increased the lead soon after with a good shot. The same player was responsible for the next goal. Play was confined to the Y. M. C. A. area now and their defence had a few anxious moments. Saxon's stinging shot gave McCarthy no chance and this ended the scoring.

Teams were:—

R. G. A. 70th:—Moore, Day, Kenneth Banker, Saxon, Robertson, Thorne, Houghton, Bunyan, Acomb and Davis.

Y. M. C. A.:—K. McCarthy, Holmes, Thisholm, Taylor, Thomson, Brown, Morhouse, Ernest, Court, H. Mcarthy and N. Nottley.

Referee:—Mr. Thornback.

Mother will recover much more promptly from her confinement if she takes Lactagol, which owing to its protein, calcium, and phosphorous content supplies her with the elements required to build up new muscle, nerve and brain cells.

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A scientific preparation of the most valuable vegetable protein in existence. Edestine provides a valuable source of strength at a time when demands upon the system are greatest. Lactagol, taken during pregnancy,

Strengthens

And supports Mother, replacing the waste which occurs. Most mothers are well acquainted with the wonderful properties of Lactagol in providing a plentiful supply of nourishing milk sufficient to provide for all baby's needs, and a trial will at once convince all who are not.

Of Chemists Everywhere.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

Summer Meeting, 1st Day, Saturday, 2nd August 1924. Entries closed at 12 noon on Monday, 28th July, 1924.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Starshot.
Mr. I. B. Avasia's Eudorette.
Mr. Eve's Sarsaparilla, Eddy and Moonshiner.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Stormont.
Messrs. C. N. Donetil and E. R. Hartly's Kileloon.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Esk Water.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Golden Fancy and Count Palatine.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's Rackle.
Mr. E. S. Captain's Northern Light.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nurse Bobs and Magical Mike.
Capt. C. J. Brigg's Discobulns.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Ctesiphon.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Belvedere.
Mr. Vernon's Unruly.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wescha Dart's The Minx.

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Gilray.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Fille de Ore.
Mr. Eve's Viscount and Moonshiner.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Grand Excel.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Bell's Life.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Springlet.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Cylvern and Count Palatine.
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Talma.
Major A. W. Molony's Martenora.
Maharaj Kumar Himmet Singh of Idar's Fluting Favour.
Mr. A. H. Sulleman's Deslin.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' Velocity.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Northern Light.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nurse Bobs
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Toss Up.
Mr. Vernon's Unruly.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Harrison's Frausquin.
Mr. Frank's Erinite.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's Trostan
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Lomo and La Belle Fransquin.
Mr. Darcy's Lady Loo.
Mr. G. Bell's Mimi.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Crab Apple.
Mr. Eve's Viscount.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Discarded.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Stormont and Red Quill.
Nawabzada Sayedd Uzzafar Khan's Lady Rita.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Lantern.
Capt. J. Crawford's Treddle.
Mr. L. Kedia's Expectant.
Mr. M. J. Lala's Woorali.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' Velocity.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Sunsella.
Mr. Heath's Jovial and Zara.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Lady Cleopatra.
Mr. Frank's Little Vega and Dugald Dalgatty.
Mr. A. Hague's Treasury.
Mr. Vernon's Some Scribe.
Messrs. M. C. Patel and T. Harrison's Steel Blue.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's Trostan Cheery Girl, and Atrocity.
Mr. Darcy's Allensmore I. late Allensmore II.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Discarded.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Pollentia.
H. H. Maharaja of Dhar's Esme and Devotion.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shirtaj.
Mr. Heath's Zara and Jovial.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Joviality.
Messrs. M. C. Patel and T. Harrison's Steel Blue.
Mr. F. N. Fardoonji's Mystery.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's Orator.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. T. Kazrani's Kamel.
Messrs. A. K. Essa and Abdulla Jusub's Samayet.
Mr. Eve's Some Surprise.
Mr. G. D. Shutleworth's Sir Jamal.
Mr. H. Kadum's Mahir.
Mr. S. M. Kanji's Summerton.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nafa.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Zartoon.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas's Safety and Mighty.
Mr. Hassonalli's Ornate.
Messrs. S. B. Irani and B. J. Irani's Towfik and Delyar Jung.
Mr. Shaik Esmail Mahomed's Arman.
Mr. H. Noormahomed's White Rose.
Mr. Health's Dirrah.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Behram Boman's Dufferin.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Dahes.
Mr. Sion Shaul Nakash's Zaman.
Messrs. Khalaf bin Saif and Esmail Hashum's Zamilzada.
Mr. M. B. Wacha's Shahabad.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's Muzyed.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Hamiar.
Messrs. Alwan bin Salman and Sion Minishi's Sooroor.
Mes Gubber Mahomed's Bhavnagar.
Mr. Fatullah Isak's Moscow.
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and N. E. Patel's Daas.
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's Committee.
Mr. M. Shaffi's Taj.
Mr. Fateh Daya's Musal.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Nazl.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Maxim.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Caesar.
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafar Khan's Mundoor.
Mr. A. Khan's Sea Spray
Messrs. Sulleman Mahalla and E. Kadum's All Clear.
Messrs. A. M. Shamlan and A. S. Fezi's Paleface.
Mr. Ebrahim Gasebi's Dhareen.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Takreet.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Moombara and Hishan.
Messrs. Noble and J. D Crawford's Yildiz.
Messrs. D. D. Ghista and Ahmed Hargany's Midas.
Mr. A. K. Esa's Mashook and Thousand.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Zaid and Faras.
Mr. A. H. Sulleman's Jerwan.
Mr. Faraj bin shap shap's Swari.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' Rarity, Mishrif and Lutchman.
Mr. M. R. Patel's Kamal Pasha.
Mr. E. Kadum's Egypt.
Messrs. E. Kadum and H. Kadum's Subuk.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mudkhul.
Mr. Mark's Squire.
Mr. G. J. Rabim's Ambari.
Mr. K. Hoosein's Parladina.
Messrs. S. H. Habub and C. R. Ilava's Golden Flower.
Aga Cumberally's Eshel.
Mr. N. E. Patel's Silver Cloud and Witness.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Tamaran.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's Raad, Latiff, Mazan and Zuggar.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and D. Andradis Lahore.
Mr. Heath's Maviah, Sagab and Zaidan.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's No Limit.
Mr. M. Ryan's Last Call and Sylvanmore.
Messrs. K. H. Contractor and H. Hassonally's Honeysuckle.
Mr. Diamond's Moon.
Mr. H. A. Habby's Sanderson.

NOTICE

Poona Races 1924.

1st Day Saturday, 30th September, 1924.

THE THREE YEAR OLD STAKES

Landing allowance clause in General conditions does not apply to this race.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

and ability into the conflict on this occasion. None the less, I was very pleased and proud to be the recipient of such warm eulogies from Mr. Gokhale and to learn that the strong advocacy of the "Chronicle" had been of such vital assistance.

was assured by Gokhale, that the forcible way in which the Indian case had been expressed in our columns, and the constant day-to-day reiteration and production of new contentions and arguments, had been of the greatest value to the Viceroy, who had been fighting against heavy odds since his departure from established precedent in placing himself at the head of a popular Indian movement and whose conduct had not been at all looked upon with favour by the authorities in England.

I was given further proof of this when Lord Hardinge paid an official visit to Bombay early in 1914 to open the new docks. I received, of course, an invitation to the State Banquet at Government House, and after dinner was sent for by the Viceroy, who opened the conversation by saying that he was glad to have the opportunity of thanking me most warmly for the support which the "Chronicle" had given him during the South African crisis. At the same time, he spoke in warm appreciation of the paper in other respects and said he was sure it was exercising an admirable influence. He told me of some of the difficulties with which he had, himself, to deal in standing, as he always did for Indian interests first, with the official world both in Simla and Whitehall. He spoke particularly of his famous speech at Madras, which he said seemed to have shocked the susceptibilities of the official mind of Anglo-India but he had felt it his duty, in such matter, to regard himself as the spokesman of the Indian people. He was there to watch and protect the interests of India, as the first consideration, and he was determined to maintain that view of his duty and responsibilities.

Lord Hardinge is, I suppose, a Conservative, but he was most sincere and conscientious in his devotion to India, and, until the war came and brought the Defence of India Act, his regime was free from the autocracy and repression which have distinguished the records of his predecessors and successors. What a different history we might have had to write of the last eight years in India, had he been at the helm, instead of men like Chelmsford and Reading, who have been merely the weak and ready tools of bureaucratic tyrants! Lord Hardinge always kept a strong control of the Secretariat. He had a wonderful faculty of disentangling the red tape and brushing aside the veil of obscurantism with which officialdom conceals its dark purposes. He was always the master of his subject and the master of his ministers and his subordinates, and they could never get the better of him. Could he have remained in India during and after the war we should never have had the Rowlatt Act, or the Punjab atrocities and we should have had a genuine reform scheme, which if it had not gone as far as Indian ideas would have liked, at least would not have been the grotesque and guilty thing that Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu produced under the auspices of Mr. Lionel Curtis and "his friends Meston, Marris and Chirol."

* * * *

One of the milder sensations of the first year of existence of the "Bombay Chronicle" was the controversy which arose over the visit of Maud Allan, the famous dancer to Bombay in the autumn of 1913. I mention it here, because it involved the publication of an article in the paper which laid the foundation of bitter enmity towards me in a certain quarter that was responsible, I believe, for much of the unpleasantness and difficulties with which had to contend during the ensuing two or three years. Other factors of greater importance played their part, but this was perhaps the spark to light first a fire which after long smouldering burst into a conflagration. Maud Allan introduced a new development into the art of modern dancing and her performances had long been the admiration of artistic Europe and America, when it was announced that she was to embark on a tour of India and the East. The announcement aroused at first no more than the ordinary interest attaching to the advent of a star in the artistic or theatrical world. But someone, somewhere, and I forget who or where, started an agitation against her appearance in India on the disgraceful and disgusting plea that the appearance of a white woman on the stage in India in such a performance, wearing the flimsy, if graceful and classic, garments which were a feature of Miss Allan's dancing, would be damaging to the prestige of the British community. Monstrous and idiotic as this contention was it was energetically taken up by a section of the Anglo Indian press, the agitation was soon fanned into a flame and the issue became one of very great importance. The "Bombay Chronicle," it need hardly be said, condemned the raising of such a contemptible racial issue and poured ridicule on the agitation. Some of the lesser organs of opinion in London took up the matter. Among them was the London "Evening News" which interviewed Mr. S. M. Edwardes, then Commissioner of Police in Bombay, who was on leave in England. Mr. Edwardes told the interviewer that the appearance of Miss Allan was calculated "to lower the prestige of white women in India," and were he in Bombay at the moment he would certainly take steps to prohibit the performances.

I have not the article by me in which we commented on this precocious declaration but I remember that we took occasion to remind Mr. Edwardes, that, if he was so concerned for the prestige of white women he had shown very little evidence of his anxiety on this score hitherto as Commissioner of Police. As Commissioner he had the power to stop any sort of theatrical performance in the city. But he had never troubled to interfere with the appearance at some of the less reputable theatres of European performers, whose vulgarity of performance and scantiness of clothing was anything but enhancing to the prestige of their community. The article concluded by pointing out to Mr. Edwardes that there was a street in Bombay known as "White Lane," where white women could be seen at all hours of the day and night sitting outside their doors in a half-naked condition clamouring to the passers-by for the patronage of their charms. The spectacle was one of which anyone who had the powers and responsibility of a Commissioner of Police in Bombay ought to be heartily ashamed, but Mr. Edwardes had apparently never done anything to remove this outrage on the city's social amenities, and it was suggested that, until he did so he had better leave the "prestige of white women" in the keeping of people better fitted to look after it. We also drew the attention of the Government to the impropriety of an officer on leave expressing his views in public as to the course which should be pursued in a particular matter by the person acting in his appointment for the time being. I think by the time Miss Allan was due to make her appearance. Mr. Edwardes had returned to Bombay. But, however that may be, no attempt was made to interfere with the performance and a large audience of Indians and Europeans were present at the Opera House on the occasion to enjoy a spectacle, which to those who can divorce Art from prurience, was a great delight. Unfortunately Miss Allan sprained her ankle at the end of the evening and was consequently unable to appear again in Bombay, though she afterwards went on to Calcutta and elsewhere in India and appeared before large audiences.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes was a great power in Bombay in those days. He was Commissioner of Police and that, the reader will say, naturally goes without saying. But Mr. Edwardes had made for himself a position of much greater power than is even usually exercised by a Commissioner of Police. He used to be called unofficially the "King of Bombay". With the aid of Suleiman Cassum Mitha and other "leaders" of the Mahomedan community, he succeeded in establishing quite an autocracy for a time over the Mussalman population of the City, which from the point of view of those who desired a healthy development of democracy, exercised a pernicious influence. There was peculiar sort of "heirarchy" at the Police Headquarters in Hornby Road. Not only was there Mr. Suleiman Cassum Mitha the Commissioner's, shadow, though a shadow with a good deal of substance. There were the famous Taki Brothers, whose rapid rise to positions of influence and authority was one of the phenomena of the Edwardes regime. One of them had been in the provincial police at Poona and had left it for reasons which I do not know. At any rate he had been out of a job. I believe for some time when he was received into the bosom of the C. I. D. in Bombay, to join his brother who had come from the Customs Office with Mr. Edwardes and had never had any previous connection with the police force. These two gentlemen became Inspectors in. I should think, the shortest time on record, and continually appeared in the Honours list. Being the close confidants of the Commissioner of Police, they became naturally, next to him, the most powerful personages in the exercise of executive authority within the City.

The "Bombay Chronicle," as everyone knows, was always a very watchful and outspoken critic of anything that appeared to be in the nature of abuse of authority and police *zoolum*, so I suppose it was only natural that its Editor soon became anything but a *persona grata* at the police headquarters and there were soon indications of the dangers that lay in wait for anyone who dared to challenge the authority or criticise the acts of the trinity, who together with Mr. Suleiman Cassum Mitha as their chief non-official adviser and executant, aimed at the domination of the city in all the aspects of its public life, including political movements. The great tussle came when Mr. Edwardes and Mr Suleiman Cassum Mitha set out to oppose the holding of the sessions of the All-India Moslem League in 1915 simultaneously with the sessions of the Indian National Congress. That, however, is a story of some length which I must reserve for another chapter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The examinations by the National Union of Teachers of London in various Commercial subjects were held in April 1924 in the Hall of Davar's College of Commerce in which the following candidates have been declared successful:—

Advanced Book Keeping:—Kenneth Clarence Franks, Shavaksha Nagoji Bottlewala, Ram Lubhaya Chojar, Vasramdas Oghadas Contractor, Homi Pestonji Dalal, Nariman Jahangir Dastur, Nanabhoy S. Davar, S. K. Dnavale, S. N. B. Eswaran, Dara Manockji Engineer, Rustom Bomanji Garda, Mangaldas Rangildas Gajiwala, Nusserwan Framji Geesta, Abdulnabie Issac Goel, Annubhai C. Javeri, Rustom Pestonji Kapadia, Maunesch Albert, Gamamlal Vehhavalal Mehta, Tritamdas Badridas Multani Pyara Singh, Raghunathrao S. Savkore, Abdul Husein Tebasi, Dawood Md. Jiwani, Abdul Shacoor Mohd. Jivani Ramchandra M. Dandekar, Jamitram Trimbakaram Vyas, S. Venkatakrishnan, Narriman Jamsetji Mistry, Chaturbhuj G. Agarwal, Bhasker Vishnu Waretkar.

Commercial Law:—Pesi Pirosha Chichgar Vaikunth Motiwan Clerk, Burjor A. Dara wala, Homi Pestonji Dalal, D. R. Dunjibhoy, N. S. Davar, S. K. Dhavale, R. P. Garda, D. M. Kharas K. J. Modi, P. B. Multani, J. C. Naha, C. Ethiraj Naidu, Pyara Singh, P. B. Shaktavat, Dawood M Jivani, A. S. M. Jivani Mangaldas Rangildas Gajiwala, A. C. Javeri, G. O. Mehta.

Theory and Practice of Commerce:—Chaturbhuj G. Agarwal, Homi Pestonji Dalal, Dhunjibhoy, D. R. Dhavale, S. K. Garda R. S. Kharas, D. M. Khambata, D. N. Mahajan, T. H. Mehta, R. R. Mistry, F. J. D Multani, P. B. Naha, J. C. Pyara Singh Ventrapragada Sambasivarao.

Advanced Banking and Currency:—Bhagwat, Y. S. Dalal, H. F. Gajiwala Mangaldas Rangildas, Kharas, D. M. Mahajan, T H. Mehta, R. R. Mehta, G. O. Ethiraj Naidu C. Paithankar, V K. Pillai C. Padmanabha, Ramarao, Ghalasani Venkataramarao, Sathe V. G.

Advanced Commercial Correspondence:—Franks, K. C. Dalal, H. P. Eswaran, S. M. B Garda, R. B. Gajiwala, M. R. Goel, Abdulnabie Isaac, Kharas, D. H. Khambata D. M. Mehta, R. R. Mehta, G. O. Merchant, P. M. Mistry, F. J. D. Multani, P. B Naha, J. C. Naidu, C. Ethiraj, Pillai M Ramiah, Ramaswamy S. Sathe, V. G. Savekore, R. S. Irani, B. S. Ventrapragada Sambasivarao, Ghista, N. P

Advanced Short-Hand Theory:—Narsing Rao G.

"THE ABOMINATION MUST GO."

MAHOMED ALI ON DELHI RIOTS.

PLAN FOR ENDING COMMUNAL ILL-WILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 29.

Maulana Mohamed Ali, President, Indian National Congress, who is now in Delhi, is confined to bed owing to a severe and acute carbuncle on his left leg. To a Press representative who saw him in bed, he expressed his regret, that he had not been able to come to Delhi earlier. His reasons being his important public work elsewhere and his illness. He has now permanently come to Delhi to resurrect his two newspapers, the "Comrade" and the "Hamdard", which he expects to re-issue very shortly. He has taken up his old residence and office in the Kucha Chalan near the Delhi Gate, where he is now making arrangements for the papers.

RIOTING.

Referring to the recent riots here, Mr. Mahomed Ali said: "I should have come here a day or two earlier, but in that case would have had to leave again. I did not like to do so because I had decided to take up my residence once more permanently at Delhi, mainly in order to restore the Hindu-Moslem unity here and in the Punjab. Success is in the hands of God, but, so far as one man can do it, I am determined to root out the existing evil of communal dissensions. This abomination must go. Since my arrival here, I have been visited by various people. I asked every one who came to see me about the horrible happening here; and how the things started. I am now consulting the local Congress Committee with a view to find out what is best to do in the circumstances. We had very eager discussions yesterday, in which the leading men of both the communities and of all views participated. We meet again this evening. I am anxious to come to some conclusion at the earliest moment. I have not gleaned enough evidence to pronounce any final judgment on the disturbances. But on one aspect of the matter there has been ample evidence. I feel more ashamed than I can say, learning that some of my co-religionists had no scruples to attack women and children and desecrate a place of worship. It has been urged that this was not without provocation, but I cannot conceive of any provocation, which can excuse such an abomination. We must condemn them from the housetops in the most unqualified manner and we must continue to persist in this, till the mentality, even of the *badmash*, is changed. I understand that two Muslim women were also assaulted, but that, too, can offer no excuse for those Mussalmans that have been guilty of similar assaults on Hindu women. I leave my Hindu brethren to condemn their own *goondas*. Sufficient are for such community the *goondas* thereof."

CONTROL OVER MASSES.

Press representative: "But the allegation is that you have lost all control of the masses."

Mr. Mahomed Ali: "Yes, we certainly had lost control over those who misbelieved themselves. We must know where we stand and we cannot continue to live in a fool's paradise, but we did not lose control over the larger portion of the Delhi population, the Hindus and Mussalmans who behaved in the most neighbourly and friendly manner. Over such men we had obviously not lost control. But that is not enough. We must exercise such control over our people that all the powers of evil combined with all their devilish machinations, could not shake their loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi and non-violence, even if one man out of the hundreds of thousands of Delhi people, were to misbehave in the manner, in which only too many did on this occasion. We must still consider ourselves humiliated and defeated to that extent. I do not mean to say we expect *goondaism* to disappear altogether, but I do want even the *goonda* to be loyal in such matters to those who are working for the emancipation of the country. Some stories that I have heard of the *durbis* among the Sikhs give me hope that in either communities too, men that don't take the vow of purity may yet respect the objects which the Congress has in view."

The Maulana concluded by saying that he honed to issue a fuller statement about these happenings later on, but he could not withhold any longer, his condemnation of the sacrilege and assaults on defenceless women and children.

AHMEDABAD TRAGEDY.

CLEARING THE DEBRIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

The work of clearing the debris of Gujarat Ginning Mill, a portion of which collapsed yesterday, is still going on. Three dead bodies were recovered last evening and one dead body was recovered this morning. Among the men admitted in the hospital one is in a precarious condition. It is said that about twenty men are still missing. The Chief Factory Inspector, Mr. Johnson, has arrived here from Bombay. He saw the mill this morning. It is under stood that he is going to institute an enquiry into the cause of the collapse

WORK OF EXTRACTING DEAD MEN OUT OF DEBRIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

A gruesome tragedy occurred here yesterday noon at Seth Mansukhbhai's Gujarat Spinning and Weaving Mill. It is said that shafts were working on the 3rd floor in the Spinning Department and owing to a heavy pressure a pillar that supported a wall gave way and the whole wall and the terrace above crumbled down. Consequently the whole of the third floor and the second floor with all machinery collapsed and nearly the whole building of the Spinning Department fell at once with a terrific crash burying under its weight men working on the third and the second floor and some men on the ground floor. Immediately a telephone message was sent to the Sherkotda Police Chowky and a Sub-Inspector, Mr. Thakar, with Constables was the first to run on the scene of the accident. He 'phoned to several local authorities and immediately the Municipal Chief Officer, District Superintendent of Police with a contingent of sub-inspectors and extra police, District Magistrate, Executive Engineer, and men of the Fire Brigade, hurried to the scene. The D. S. P. 'phoned to the camp and ordered about 150 Military soldiers to help in the work of extracting the workmen buried under debris. The mill-owner had also kept a party of labourers. On the arrival of the military the work of extracting the men commenced. At the time when the building gave way about 391 workmen were working. As soon as they heard the crash there was chaos and confusion among them and men began to run for their lives, but only 10 were successful and they came out with slight injuries. Men of the ground floor vacated that floor before the whole of the 2nd and 3rd floors came to the ground. Thirteen men were seriously injured and were at once sent to hospital by motor lorries which were kept in readiness by the mill-owner. Out of these thirteen men about three are in a precarious condition in the hospital. Three men were extracted quite dead, and their corpses were handed over to their relatives. As the work of extracting was going on, the D. S. P. heard a cry of a man and he with Inspector Condon and Sergeant Westgate went on the heap of ruin and at great personal risk drew out a victim quite safely. The work of extracting is very difficult inasmuch as huge machinery is lying broken over the debris. It is not yet known how many are still lying beneath the debris, but it is estimated that about 20 men are still lying under the debris and the work of extracting is still going on. The police and the hospital authorities had a difficult task and they acquitted themselves honourably of it. It is estimated that the total damage is about 10 lakhs. The Workmen's Compensation Act came in force from the 1st July last and the mill is covered with compensation insurance. The work of extraction is still going on.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N. Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

DHARWAR FIRING.

CASE AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Justice Kemp's lengthy judgment in the libel suit instituted by Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., against the Indian Newspaper Company and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall Editor, Printer and Publisher of "The Bombay Chronicle.":—

Then on the 14th of July, 1921, the "Chronicle" inserted in its issue of that date Exs. H, H1 and H2. Ex. H. is Mr. Gandhi's message to the Dharwar public. Ex. H1 is a communication from the paper's special representative. It is headed "Fruits of Painterism" and charges the plaintiff and the D. S. P., with actively attempting to suppress the picketing by falsely charging the pickets with robbing customers who frequented the liquor shops. It also suggests his policy led to the Malegaon riots, which is untrue. Ex H2 is the publication of a letter from the President of the Dharwar Committee urging the appointment of an independent Commission.

Ex. J. is an article in the "Chronicle" of the 15th of July 1921, complaining that men like Mr. Painter and their Indian subordinates are responsible for the unpopularity of British rule in India and asking for a special inquiry. Then on the 18th of July, 1921, the "Chronicle" published an appeal (Ex. D.) from 28 under-trial prisoners at Dharwar jail charged with rioting, to His Excellency the Governor protesting against no action being taken to withdraw the investigation of the Dharwar riots from the D. S. P. and the subordinates who are charged with fabricating false evidence to save themselves. The appeal goes on to say:—"The investigation as at present conducted by persons whom we allege to be guilty of murder with the connivance if not with the active help, of the District Magistrate would be a mere farce and has the appearance of striking horror into and making an impression upon the people." This appeal, in fact, states that the District Magistrate is conniving at an investigation by persons whom the petitioners allege to be guilty of murder and who are fabricating false evidence. The plaintiff's participation in any such Police investigation has been already negatived by the evidence.

Nor do I see how the defendants can escape the consequences of publishing this matter when unlike the petitioners themselves the defendants had no legal, moral or social duty or interest to safeguard. They cannot acquit themselves of liability by repeating in the "Chronicle" any statement of fact which as a matter of fact is untrue (Popham vs. Pickburn ante). The defendants' learned Counsel submitted in his address to the Court that the plaintiff was not charged with being a party to any fabrication of false evidence and yet we have here a distinct assertion of the plaintiff's connection with a charge.

The subsequent Exs. K, L, M and N deal with the renewal of the demand for an independent inquiry, the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward's visit to Dharwar and the alleged unfairness in the conduct of the magisterial and judicial proceedings at Dharwar. I think it is unnecessary to discuss the publications in detail.

I have pointed out that these allegations are particularly abandoned by the defendants in their learned Counsel's address, yet we find no repudiation published of the impression these articles must have conveyed to the minds of the "Chronicle's" readers. There is little doubt that the defendants in inserting these communications and criticisms have been actuated by a feeling of malice against Mr. Painter which has not only led them to indulge in misstatements of facts, but also far to exceed the limits of fair comment. The defendants admit responsibility for the articles and the second defendant was admittedly the printer and publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle.' during the period the articles complained of in the plaint were published and up to and including the 26th of September, 1921, the date of the last article exhibited. Yet it is astonishing to find that the second defendant has not gone into the witness-box to explain his motive in writing or permitting to be written the matter complained of. He has preferred that the Court should be left to infer his intention and motive from the articles themselves. I have no doubt whatever that the matter complained of is of a highly defamatory character and that in so far as it reflects on the plaintiff it is untrue. Let us take the allegation so tardily and grudgingly abandoned that the plaintiff was a party to the concoction of false evidence. Mr. Painter swears that he took no part in the Police investigation except that in the case of one of the persons against whom the Police had evidence, Mr. B. V. Joshi, he was consulted by the D. S. P. and it was decided that Mr. Joshi should not be arrested. Mr. Painter's intervention, therefore, if it affected the D. S. P.'s decision at all was exercised in favour of Mr. Joshi. Now Mr. Joshi was the President of the Tilak Swaraj meeting that was held on the evening of the day of the riot and about 200 yards from the scene of it. Mr. Painter says he visited the Police Thana on four or five occasions when the Police investigation was going on, but he took no part in the investigation itself. He visited the Thana in the course of his duties as District Magistrate and in order to see whom the Police were arresting and to avoid any possible disturbance. He says Mr. Joshi was not arrested because he had as President of the District Congress Committee sent a wire to Government and it might look vindictive if his arrest followed. Mr. Painter's evidence that he took no part in the investigation is corroborated by the evidence of the D. S. P., Mr. Marston. I really see no reason why I should disbelieve this evidence.

Equally there is no truth in the allegation that Mr. Painter nominated the Mamlatdar to try the Khilafat volunteers from any special motive.

It is said that Mr. Painter was hostile to the Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements and two or three instances have been cited to prove this. As a matter of fact this evidence was really adduced to show that Mr. Painter would have been likely to join a conspiracy to concoct evidence against the active members of these movements. Mr. Painter says he had no objection to these movements in themselves nor to their temperance and boycott programme provided it did not result in the infringement of the liberty of the subject and the breach of law and order. He denies that the active prosecution of the liquor shop picketeers was part of any general action on his part to crush the movements. I consider that the consequences which ensued at Dharwar were not the result of any provocative action on his part, but because picketing which really commenced in earnest during his period of office at Dharwar as District Magistrate and Collector assumed the illegal aspect of attempting to prevent by force customers entering liquor shops. It is admitted by the defence witnesses that the practice had sprung up of mounting a man who was found at liquor shop on a donkey with his face blackened and facing the tail. This was violence which Mr. Painter as District Magistrate and Collector would have been failing in his duty if he had not taken steps to stop. We are not here entering into the merits or demerits of the anti-liquor campaign or the boycott of foreign cloth, we are dealing with the employment of violence to further these movements. Both Mr. Painter and Mr. Marston say they had received complaints from the liquor shop owners and customers in this respect. Mr. Painter was further directed like other District officials by Government to educate the people in the villages on the subject of the two movements. I am not concerned with the propriety or efficacy of Government's action in this respect except in so far as it shows that any special pressure against these two movements did not originate with Mr. Painter. He has merely to point to Ex. A. and the extract from the "Bombay Government Gazette", 17th January, 1921, at page 895, to justify any orders he passed on the subject. Similarly, Mr. Painter's action in investigating and recommending the forfeiture of certain "Watan" tenures which were held on the condition of loyalty to Government was not the outcome of any personal hostility to the Non-co-operation and Khilafat movements, but in pursuance of his duty as Collector and District Magistrate. Ex. W. is an instance of such a forfeiture.

The allegation that in the course of a conversation with the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" he showed his intolerance of the Non-co-operation movements is one based on a cleverly twisted version of the interview. Mr. Painter was asked if he was the reverse of tolerant of these movements and he said no. He was then asked if was tolerant of them and he said: "I have never been tolerant, much less over tolerant." In the report the first part of the conversation is omitted; so also his reference to the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" as an "emissary from the enemy's camp" was used to explain why he did not feel at liberty to answer all the questions that were put to him by the representative. I think it would be very natural to give such a reply and that it is a mere expression which might be used by any one who realises that his questioner is then to cross-examine him rather than to honestly obtain information regarding the riot.

Then there is the incident which occurred when Mr. Painter paid a surprise visit to the liquor shop on the 8th of May, 1921, and found the volunteer Abdul Rehman there. Mr. Painter says he paid the visit to ascertain what truth there was in the allegations of violence by picketeers towards customers. I do not think the information he was likely to obtain would have been of much value, for it was unlikely that the picketeers would molest the Collector and the District Magistrate of the District. I also think that the conversation which ensued and I accept Mr. Painter's version of it was easily liable to misconstruction. Government officials have to be scrupulously careful to say nothing which can be interpreted as offensive either to the feelings or the religious beliefs of the many different communities in the country. Unfortunately what Mr. Painter said was quite capable of misconstruction, but I acquit him of any deliberate intention to insult or offend religious susceptibilities. I think an official of his long service and experience would be unlikely to commit so grave an indiscretion. The defendants have, however, made the most of it, but the incident does not assume in by mind the dimensions the defendants have sought to give to it.

Lastly, there was the interview with the two journalists, Messrs. Divekar and Kubbur. The latter has given evidence before me. Under the orders of Government, Mr. Painter called these two gentlemen to his bungalow to administer to them a warning. After administering the warning Mr Painter said: "So don't think I am satisfied, for I am still out for your blood, you see." He explains this by saying in his evidence that what he meant was that they should realise that action might still be taken against them on the other articles in their paper and that they were not to conclude they had purged their misconduct by receiving the Government warning. The words "I am out for your blood" are words which can be used jocularly or vindictively. There is nothing before me to suggest that the interview was of such a character that Mr. Painter evinced a passionate desire to hound the two journalists to jail. Indeed, there is evidence to suggest that though this interview must necessarily have been of an uncomfortable nature the warning was taken, at any rate by Mr. Kubbur, in good part and that it furnished the subject of amusement in the local Bar. Mr. Kubbur says that Mr. Painter said he would not be satisfied until he had got him and Mr. Divekar two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Painter denies this and it seems clear that Mr. Kubbur has improved on his story which originally excluded from Mr. Painter's alleged statement the words "rigorous imprisonment" I may point out, however, that this evidence could only have been led to associate Mr. Painter with the charge of fabricating false evidence against these two accused and that this charge, it is now claimed, was not intended. The incident is of small importance and only shows how a trivial matter may later under different circumstances be magnified into a serious affair.

On this evidence I find, in whatever way defendants' learned Counsel may put his case in argument, that the plaintiff had nothing to do with this public investigation and the charge of being a party to fabricating evidence is false. There are, however, passages in some of the articles complained of suggesting that the plaintiff was party to a plot to create a riot. I therefore propose to deal with this point. The first question is whether there was a genuine riot.

Briefly, the evidence of the defendants' witnesses has been directed towards showing that there was a small collection of boys who were attracted by curiosity to the liquor and toddy shop on the evening in question, that the Police marched armed constables to the spot, set fire to the "tattis" outside the shops, extinguished the flames and then proceeded to open fire not only on the persons assembled there, but indiscriminately from the Police Thana. Not content with this it is contended, that after the firing ceased and Police investigation began it was conducted by Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa, who was the person detailed to do the firing, and in pursuance of the object of the plot wholesale arrests of all the prominent workers in the Non-co-operation and Khilafat movements who were at the meeting some 200 yards away were effected. It is in effect suggested that the object was to make a clean sweep of the two movements in Dharwar.

The defence evidence called on the Commission to Dharwar is mainly directed to two points: (1) a description of what actually took place when the Police fired on the people, and (2) proof of alibi for the men who were subsequently arrested or convicted or released.

It is to be observed that if I hold that Mr. Painter was not party to any plot to concoct a riot or to fire on a number of peaceful pedestrians, then he cannot be responsible for any excessive firing that took place pursuant to the plot. The first question is whether there was really a riot and the Police in consequence fired upon the people. The Defendants have called some 35 witnesses on Commission for the purpose of showing that there was no crowd then and no disorder and that the firing was unnecessary. Balwant Mahadev, says that people were passing in the ordinary way and one or two of them crying out "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai." Sayad Mohadin, who is a Khilafat Volunteer, says that small boys were shouting out "Jai Jai" at persons coming out of the liquor shop and that about 100 person were looking on. Raghavendra Rangarao says that he heard the cry of "Gandhiki Jai", and saw a crowd there, Abdulla Vajaddin says that he saw people merely passing by and heard children shouting out "Gandhi Maharajiki Jai" and "Moulana Shaukat Aliki Jai" Balkrishna Anant Joshi says he saw about 30 children waiting for the Police Constable Shahabuddin to emerge from the liquor shop. It is suggested that Shahabuddin had got there to drink. Ramchandra Seshagir says he saw about 200 youths and boys in front of the liquor shop and groups of others standing by. He says the crowd was shouting. Ramchandra Pandlk states that 100 to 120 people, including some small children were there Babu Laxman says there were 25 or 30 children shouting there. Bhaskar Ramrao admits that there was a crowd in front of the liquor shop Anant Subbarao Yadgiri says that he. Gopalrao Deshpande and Venkatrao Mudvedekar had gone to the meeting that evening and they went from the meeting and asked the people to disperse, and that 10 or 20 persons were standing there and others were passing by. With reference to this evidence, it suggests, at any rate, that there was a certain number of people including children at the liquor shop Ramchandra Sheshgir says that the crowd was shouting. Anant Subbarao admits that he and his friends attempted to get the people to disperse which suggests that he was apprehensive that the crowd was in such numbers as would attract to it the action of the police. Bhaskar Ramrao said before the Congress Committee that there was a big crowd in front of the shop. Ramchandra Pandlik was one of those who was wounded so that it is not improbable that he was participating in whatever took place on the occasion. Laxman Sabnis who is an anti non-co-operationist, says that there was a crowd of 2000 to 3000 and that a group of them were demonstrating angrily. The evidence of these witnesses does suggest to me that there were the elements of trouble amongst the people who were near the liquor shop, and that the number of persons attracted was fairly numerous appears clear from the injuries which were inflicted by the police. The firing resulted in the killing of 3 people and injuring 40 more. Now, if there was a crowd, it is not shown how they assembled there. If the police had staged a riot or wantonly fired on a number of peaceful pedestrians, one would have expected them to have contrived to bring the crowd to the spot in order that they might fire upon them, but there is no evidence of any measures taken by the Police, for this purpose.

Then there is the evidence of the defendants' witnesses who say that the firing was without warning or without provocation These witnesses are Trivikram Kashinath Sayad Mohadin, Raghavendra Rangarao; Abdulla Vajaddin, Laxman Sabnis, Ramchandra Pundlik, Baba Laxamanrao, Balwant Dattatraya, Bhaskar Ramrao, Yellapa Bhimappa, Husensaheb Nalband, Anant Subbarao, Yadgiri and Krishnaji Dugoji. I will refer to their evidence briefly. Trivikram says that he was asked by Mr. B. V. Joshi, who was President of the meeting held that evening, to go to the meeting and see the picketing. At the meeting he heard Police whistles and he then went to a place about 200 paces from the liquor shop. He heard firing twice or thrice, but heard no warning and saw nothing to provoke the firing. With reference to this it is to be remarked that he comes to the Court with a character which would suggest that his evidence must be received with caution. In 1908 he appears to have been warned by the Collector of Dharwar about a speech that he made in Poona: in 1912 he had to apologise to the District Judge in Court about a pamphlet that he had written. Then he admits that he is the author of some poems which the High Court in certain proceedings before them held to be seditious. He expressed his regret to the Collector about the book. In his examination-in-chief, however, he admits that it was dark at the time when he arrived at the liquor shop and that he could not see what was going on in front of it. Sayad Mohadin admits that the second Sub-Inspector Mahomed Umar Shaik Chand asked the people to disperse. He says that the Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa later on fired without warning or provocation. But he admits in his cross-examination that he heard the noise of a stone hitting the door of the liquor shop. Raghavendra Rangarao says that he thought the Police wanted to disperse the people, which shows that at any rate a number of persons were present there. Abdulla Vajaddin says there was no fighting and he says that the firing was unprovoked and without warning. It appears, however, that this witness was wounded on the firing and was subsequently convicted as one of the rioters. Laxman Sabnis says that the Police were considerate and lenient. He heard stones on the roof of the liquor shop and he saw no concerted act of violence either by the mob or police. He however saw a blaze of light on the roof of the liquor shop, the shouts increased and then he heard firing. He says that general rowdyism had been increasing. Ramchandra Pundlik says that the Police first fired in the air and then on the crowd. As regards the first fire, being either a blank fire or in the air, he is supported in this respect by the witness Raghavendra Rangarao. But, I may say, if those two witnesses are to be believed that the Police first fired in the air, that would tend to show that, there was no deliberate wish to fire on the mob. Ramchandra Pundlik also says that he heard two or three stones thrown on the Toddy shop. Balu Laxman alleges that there was further firing after the Kitson light was brought on the scene. Now, the evidence of the plaintiff is that the Kitson light was brought after the firing. Balwant Dattatraya says that there was no warning, but he admits that the Police were asking the people to disperse and he says that he saw a piece of cloth smouldering on the Tatty of the liquor shop. Now I may say that if the Police were asking the people to disperse, this hardly fits in with the allegation that there was a deliberate determination to fire on the people. This witness Balwant Dattatraya says that the firing was directed along the road towards the liquor shop. That would be either from the cross-roads or the Police Thana.

He also told the Congress Committee that he saw 15 or 20 small stones and a half burnt Tatty on the spot. Bhaskar Ramrao says that Shivlingappa and his men when they arrived went to the liquor-shop, retired to the cross road and opened fire having first fired into the air. He says there was no warning, but he admits that he did not see but only heard the firing. Fellappa Bhimappa was at the meeting opposite the Rajahansa Press. He says, he went to see what the police whistling was about and he was wounded. He did not see any scuffle between the Police and the people, but he admits in cross-examination that he could not see what was going on in front of the liquor-shop. It is noteworthy, however, that he says that there were about 200 people in front of him. The statement that with such a crowd there was no noise but absolute silence is one which I find it very hard to believe. Husen Saheb Nalband did not see the firing at the liquor-shop. He says he was standing near the brandy shop which is in another direction altogether and that he was wounded there. Apparently, the suggestion is that the Police fired not only from the liquor-shop, but also indescriminately allround from the Police Thana. Anant Subrao Yadgeri says that the Police fired from the Thana and the cross-road. In cross-examination he admits that he knows nothing about what happened in front of the toddy shops and it is to be observed that if the Police fired from the Thana and also the cross-roads, the Police in the latter place would come under the fire of the Police in the Thana. Krishnaji Durgaji says that he was wounded by firing from the Police Thana side and he heard firing towards the liquor-shop side. The evidence of these witnesses contains statements that the Police were trying to disperse the people there, there were stones' thrown and that the Police fired the first volley in the air.

Shivlingappa is said by the defence witnesses to have come up with a body of 25 armed men, gone towards the liquor-shop, retired a distance and then opened the firing himself with the revolver. Some witnesses say he killed the deceased Labba. These witnesses are Sayad Mahadin, Raghavendra Rangrao and Abdulla Vijaddin. All these three witnesses have given evidence on other points and I have referred to their evidence. The truth of their evidence may be judged from the fact that it is conclusively proved that Labba was not killed with a bullet but by buck shot. There is the medical evidence on the point. The defendant's own witness Dr. Shirahatti swears that Labba was not killed by bullet wound. I mention this as showing to what lengths the defendent's witnesses will go in order to support a case against the Police and Shivlingappa.

The evidence that the Police fired from the Thana as well as apparently from the liquorshop is the evidence of Balwant Mahadev, Sahad Mohidin, Ramchandra Pundlik and Babu Laxman. I have already referred to their evidence on other points and pointed out that Sahad Mohidin is one of those who swore that Shivalingappa fired at Labba and that Ramachandra Pundlik was one of the wonded. Balwant Mahadev's evidence, I will refer to in a minute when I come to the allegation that the Police lit the Tatties of the liquor-shop. Babu Laxman is the man who alleges that firing took place after the kitson light was brought which I find it very hard to believe.

THE TATTI AFFAIR.

Then it is suggested by the witnesses for the defence that Tatti of the liquor-shop was deliberately set fire to by the Police and extinguished for the purpose of pretending that the mob was guilty of incendiarism. The witnesses for the defence say there were 4 or 5 Police Constables behind the Tatti which was hung up in the liquor-shop and that a large number of Police Constables were standing on the road and beyond them was the crowd, who were, therefore, not in a position to reach the Tatti. Balwant Mahadev says that he heard the Police asking for a match-box and noticed the Tatti being set fire to. Sahad Mohadin says that the Police Constables inside lit the Tatti and that the Police Constables outside put out the fire. In cross-examination, however, he admits that he did not see who lit the Tatti. Trivikram Kashinath did not see the Tatti on fire at all. Then there is the evidence of Raghavendra Rangrao who is a Non-co-operator and Abdulla Vajaddin who was convicted in the riot case. Babu Laxman says that there was no fire. V. R. Mudvedkar admits there was a crowd which he says he tried to disperse. There seems no reason to hold on this evidence that so grave a charge levied against the Police is established. As I have pointed out, the presence of a number of people there and the evidence of stone throwing rowdysm suggest that the damage which took place might easily be attributed to the mob. The condition of the shops point in the same direction. There is the evidence of Mr. Painter, who came on the scene and gives the description of the condition of the premises.

There is also the fact that in the morning when the two Khilafat volunteers were convicted there was a crowd which accompanied them to the jail. That this crowd was in an excited condition seems clear from the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses and the fact that a few stones were thrown at the bunglow of Manekji Karaka by the crowd on their way back from the jail, where also they had indulged in a little stone throwing. The fact that a meeting was called under the joint auspices of the Congress and the Khilafat Committees at 6 p.m. on the same day for the purpose of raising funds for the convicted volunteers would show that the conviction had created some ferment. It is curious that the meeting should havebeen convened before the judgment was given and for the evening of the day it was to be delivered.

The evidence that the crowd were excited at the jail and indulged in stone-throwing is supported by the evidence of the Superintendent of the jail, Mr. Reed and Manekji Karaka. The latter, the toddy-shop owner, says that his cartman came to him and complained of having been beaten and he sent him to Hospital. He is supported by Ex. 5 in the Sessions Court, which is a complaint to the D. S. P., which complaint, however, the witness was afraid to prosecute on the ground that it might enhance his unpopularity and get him into trouble with the people. If I believe this evidence it establishes that people connected with the Karakas were attacked by the mob and I fail to see how it can be suggested that the Police would procure for the purpose of being beaten in order to set up a false case of riot. Merwanji Karaka says that his servant came running from the liquor-shop saying that it was burnt and their lives were endangered. He also describes the condition of the shop and he made a statement to the Police at 11 p.m. It is to be noted that the time at which the riot occurred was given on the clock in the shop. The Excise Inspector Dubois swears to a crowd of a thousand people blocking the whole road in front of the liquor-shop and shouting out to an exhortation to burn the place. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon Anandrao Krishnarao swears that the Police Contable Babli Dhondi was brought to the Hospital unconscious. See Ex. 167. He denies the allegation that he said there was nothing wrong with the man and says as a matter of fact nobody was present to whom he could make any such statement. Then there is the evidence of the Sub-Inspector Mahitapkhan Hasankhan that he sent repeated messages of help and of the Second Sub-Inspector, who was detailed to watch the meeting and received chits summoning him to the place of the riot. The first complainant is Ex. A5. It is alleged by the defence that the hour 7-30 has been altered to 5-30 and that it shows that the complaint was fabricated. But the hour which was altered merely describes the hour of the occurrence and not the hour when the complaint was made. It is shown that the Police were marched up in parties as the disturbance grew worse and I cannot see how the Police could have pre-arranged an ever increasing disturbance or have secured persons to represent that they had been beaten by the mob or could have arranged that the Second Sub-Inspector should have received the Yadi intimating the disturbance or that the Sub-Inspector Mahipatkhan should be detailed to report that he had sent repeated messages for help in order to concoct a false case. The same reasoning applies against the notion of a deliberate firing on a peaceful crowd. There is further the evidence of the witness, Hanamant Timmanna who supports the evidence of Reed that there was stone-throwing by the crowd at the jail and he was also present when the Head-Quarter's Sub-Inspector sent on parties of the Police to the scene of the disturbance. That a chit was sent to the Second Sub-Inspector Mahomed Usman is clear from the Ex. 31A and he says that on receipt of it he went to the liquor-shop and told the crowd to disperse; then the Tatti was set on fire and then he went to the Police Thana and reported to the D. S. P. to send a Police party. He returned to the liquor-shop and the crowd commenced to throw stones. He then gives account of Shivlingappa opening fire. Now if the Police had staged the whole of this alleged riot, one would not expect them to come in driblets to the scene of offence. They would have been ready then and there to take action the moment the disturbance arose. If, as the defendants allege, there was a plot it must have been concocted that morning for there does not appear to have been any reason why the police before that date should have taken steps to stage such tragedy. The fact that a meeting was held in the evening points to the ferment prevailing amongst the people of Dharwar which would not unlikely to occasion an out-burst.

A GENUINE DISTURBANCE.

There is also the evidence of Bomanji Ardeshir, who is a pensioner and contractor that he was attacked in his Tonga in front of the liquor-shop about 6 p.m. on the 1st of July. He says there was a huge crowd there and he was saved by the accused Madarsab. I see no reason why he should lend himself to assist the police in fabricating a sham riot. Shankar Bhimji the Police Constable is the man who sent the Yadi to the Second Sub-Inspector. He says stones were falling about the liqor and toddy shops and he sent the message to the D. S. P. and sounded the danger whistle. Then he says he went and asked the crowd to disperse. The Tatti was set on fire by the crowd and extinguished by him and the Police. He also telephoned to the Head-Quarters and proceeded with the 10 constables who came in reply. He corroberates the Second Sub-Inspector's statement that he went and asked the crowd to disperse and says that he was sent by Chivlingappa to get the Collector.

Basangada Yellappa who is a plender's clerk and the plaintiff's witness says that 1000 to 2000 people were collected at the shops when the Tatti was on fire and the police were extinguishing it, and the Second Sub-Inspector advised the people to disperse. The crowd were throwing stones and earth and beat the Second Sub-Inspector and that Shivalingappa came from the Police Thana near the shops and advised the people to disperse. They were threatened with burning as they had got the volunteers convicted. Shivlingappa then after warning and to no purpose first fired in the air and then on the crowd. I do not attach much importance to this witness's evidence, because there is nothing to show that the Second Sub-Inspector was beaten as he says. Head Constable Laxman Bapurao says that the crowd was about 1500 to 2000 and that he went with 4 Police Constables to the Brandy shop and then went to the liquor-shop to assist one Head Constable and 2 Police Constables there who were hard pressed. Stone-throwing ensued and the police were besieged in the shop. The Second Police Inspector and the party of Police arrived and tried to disperse the crowd. They then retired to the cross-road, but as the Senior Sub-Inspector arrived with more Police they went into the crowd. He says that Babli, Police Constable was hurt and Shivlingappa was hit with a stone. Shivlingappa warned the crowd that he would fire, but they were defiant and he gave the order to fire once in the air. As the mob still came on threatening to burn him Shivalingappa opened fire on them. Against this statement is the fact that this witness did not tell the committing magistrate about the warning. He says he was not asked about it, but in the Sessions Court he did say that Shivlingappa gave a warning. On this evidence I find it impossible to say that the whole story of a disturbance has been staged by the Police. It appears to me that it is too much to believe the Police to have procured persons who would on the evening of the 1st of July came forward and say they had been beaten, that all the different calls from the Police Thana to the Second Sub-Inspector, and Head-Quarters and the D. S. P. were pre-arranged, that the Tatti of the shop was set fire to deliberately by the Police and that the stones were placed there. Further more, as I have pointed out if the Police had arranged this riot, we would not have seen them coming up in driblets from Head-Quarters to the scene of disturbance on receipt of the telephone messages. The Police had photos of the condition of the shops and I think there is no doubt that the photographs which were secured by the Congress were merely copies taken from the photographs made by the Police photographer, as a merely cursory glance shows. Shortly, I find on this evidence that the riot was not concocted or contrived by the Police but was a genuine disturbance which the Police suddenly found themselves compelled to quell. I have no doubt from the evidence that the Police were justified in firing to the extent they did, is a matter with which I am not concerned in this case. So far as the plaintiff is concerned the allegation in the pleadings and the evidence is that he was connected with a plot to arrange a riot. I have held that there was a genuine riot and this charge therefore falls to the ground. The fact that the plaintiff arrived after the riot also supports plaintiff's suit that he was unaware, it was going to happen.

I think the Panchanamas Ex. Z and Z4 support this finding. One of the Panchas, Venkatesh D. Tiwari says that he refused to sign the Panchanama Z3, because he did not agree with the condition of affairs as represented in that Panchanama, but his brother has signed them and there is no

(Continued on next page)

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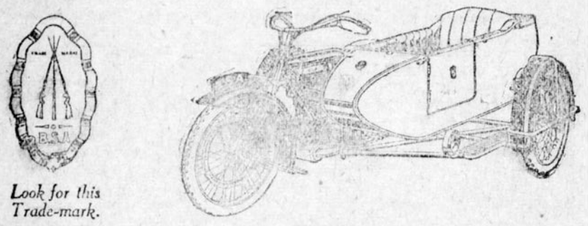

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DHARWAR FIRING.

(Continued from preivous page).

thing to show that he was asked to sign and refused. The Police say that he asked to be allowed to leave as he said he was weak and feeling cold and therefore his services were not requisitioned for the remaining Panchanamas. The Panchanama Ex. Z, was written by a Police Constable, whilst Kulkarni (a panch) wrote the others. Venkatesh cannot say why he did not sign the second Panchanama (Ex. Z2) as he agrees that the contents of it are true. This tends to show that the reason given by the panch for the absence of his signature on the panchanamas is true. He says he was asked to sign Ex. Z3 after it was written But that Panchanama shows that the names of the Panchas were written as it was made out. Venkatesh said that Ex. Z3 was written by a Police Constable but later he admits as alleged by the plaintiff that it was written by Kulkarni. I was quite satisfied from the contradictions in his evidence that he was not telling the truth.

Then there is a small point that the photo of the shop shows that the clock had stopped about the time of riot.

The question whether the accused in the riot case were properly convicted is a matter which has been dealt with in the Sessions Court and on the appeal from the decision of the Session Judge. Nevertheless, that was a criminal judgment between the Crown and the accused and is, therefore, not evidence in the present case between plaintiff and the defendents. I may mention, however, that the Appeal Court confirmed the decision of the Session Court. Of the accused who were charged for the Dharwar riot, the most prominent of those acquitted were Mr. K. H. Mudvedkar and Mr. Divekar. With reference to Mr. Mudvedekar much has been made by the defence out of the fact that the prosecution had the statements of some 16 witnesses to show that he was connected with the riot. The police, however, say that an hour or two at any rate after the disturbance he was at a place a little distance out of Dharwar. They say he escaped by a car soon after the riot and was able to fulfil an engagement at Haliyal, for which, however, he was an hour late. Divekar says that he was not present and also swears that Mr. Mudvedekar was not present at the riot. Mr. Mudvedekar's antecedents, however, are not much as to exclude the possibility of his having had something to do with the riot, and I find that in 1922 he was convicted of an offence under Sec. 124A I. P. C. With reference to Mr. Divekar himself there is the evidence of the defence witnesses Balkrishna, Trivikram, Raghavendra, Laxuman and Srinivas Raghavendra who suggest that he was not at the scene of the riot. Most if not all the accused were at the meeting of the open space opposite the Rajahansa Press. Various witnesses have been called to prove an alibi for the different accused. Raghavendra, Laxman, Balkrishna and Ramachandra give evidence on behalf of Anant Srinivas Dabde. Raghavendra also gives evidence in favour of Trimal Krishna Joshi, Anacharya Balacharya Hoskeri Madhavrao Shrinivasrao Kamalapur, Divakar, Kabbur, Venkat Rao Mudvekar, Sultan Mohidin Budansaheb and Madhawacharya Krishnacharya Karkerri. The witness Laxman besides giving evidence in favour of Anant Dabde swears to an alibi in favour of Waman Dinkar Jathar Annacharya Haskeri, Madhawarao Kamalapur, Divekar and Kabbur. Ramachandra besides giving evidence in favour of Anant Dabde, also testifies in favour of Madhawarao Kamalapur; and Shrinivas Raghavendra testifies in favour of Kamalapur, Divakar and Sultan Mohidin Budansaheb. The accused V. R. Mudvedkar also gives evidence before to the same effect. Of course, if I am to accept the evidence of these witnesses then the accused in whose favour their evidence is given were improperly convicted. But we have to consider what took place at the trial of these accused. Before the Session Court they had the opportunity of calling witnesses but declined to do so. The reason given is that they considered that the Sessions Judge was not fair and that it was no use opposing the evidence fabricated on behalf of the prosecution. Nevertheless, it seems to me that the accused were badly advised in this respect, for the best way of showing that the prosecution evidence was fabricated was to have called these witnesses for that purpose and to have given the Sessions Judge an opportunity of judging from their demeanour in the box whether their evidence was preferable to that of the prosecution. It is all very well to call the evidence of these witnesses upon Commission but it must be remembered that I have not had an opportunity of seeing them in the witness-box. I merely have their evidence in the record of the Commission evidence before me. The inference, is therefore, which I might have been able to draw in favour of the accused or some of them by a personal observation of the demeanour of these witnesses in the box is lost to the accused.

Then the statement that the accused attempted to ignore altogether the trial before the Sessions Judge is to some extent negatived by the fact that all the accused put in long statements. V. R. Mudvedkar addressed the Sessions Court for 2 or 3 days. They also appealed from the Sessions Judge's decision to the High Court and that appeal was rejected. At any rate, it is clear that most of these accused were at the meeting which was within 200 yards of the disturbance and some of the people at that meeting went to the scene of he riot for the purpose, so they said, of dispersing the crowd, for example, Anant Yadgiri, Gopalrao Deshpande and Venkatrao Mudvedekar. The allegation of unfairness against the Sessions Judge is based on the fact that he refused a bail application and declined to allow a certified copy of his notes on that application to be furnished to the accused: but it is proved that Ramrao Gando took copies of the Sessions Judge's notes. What was refused to him was certified copy and in any case an accused person is not entitled to the Judge's private notes on such an application. It is said that the intention was to charge these persons merely under section 109 of the Code, (see the evidence of Mr. Kabbur) But the evidence on that point is unsatisfactory and there was nothing to prevent the prosecution, if they thought that further evidence showed that any of the accused were actually present on the scene of the riot, charging them as abettors who were present.

MR. GUTTAL'S CASE.

Mention must be made of the case of Mr. Guttal. It appears that Mr. Guttal was set upon and injured by some persons who are alleged by the defence to have been incited by the liquor shop proprietors. The defence was that Mr. Guttal's forearm was broken. The prosecution say that it was not. The evidence of Vasudeo Narayan Joshi for the defence is to the effect that he spoke to Guttal 4 or 5 days before the 1st of July 1921 or that Guttal was then "well and hearty." He was walking slowly and was keeping his hand across his heart. Otherwise he was all right. This would tend to show that Mr. Guttal was, at any rate, able to walk although he was adopting a comfortable position for resting his arm.

Then Dr. Shirhatty says that Mr. Guttal had a bone fracture, and that the injury was in the last week of May or in the beginning of June. A "yadi" was sent to the Civil Hospital to examine Guttal. He admits, however, in cross-examination that there was nothing in the wounds which Mr. Guttal sustained that would have prevented him from walking on the day of the disturbance. Shrinivasacharya Ramacharya says that he was with Mr. Guttal from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. on the 1st of July and that Guttal was lying on his bed. His other evidence on the point is inconsistent with the evidence that Guttal was brought from Kabbur's house on the 29th of June. Mr. Guttal says that he applied to the Civil Surgeon to give a certificate about his condition, but the Civil Surgeon said that he could not do so under the rules. The Sessions Judge told Guttal to call the Civil Surgeon as his witness but Guttal apparently decided not to do so. The certificate of the SubAssistant Surgeon Ramachandra Joshi who examined Guttal when he was sent to the Hospital on the 14th of June 1921, the date of the assault on him, records that there was no fracture but that Guttal had been beaten by a cane (see also the notes of this case, Ex. 169 to the Commission evidence.) The evidence, therefore, that Guttal was incapable of leaving his bed appears to be untrue. I think it unnecessary to go into the evidence regarding each accused as it appears to me that on the evidence with regard to them, especially Guttal, and having regard to the fact that these accused persons had the opportunity, if they had so wished, to call all their witnesses at the trial, there is insufficient ground for saying that the evidence against all of them has been fabricated. It is always possible that with respect to any particular accused person there may have been witnesses who swore falsely, but the evidence produced by the witnesses falls far short of what is necessary to establish any general plot to fabricate evidence against all the active workers in the Congress and Khilafat Committees who are charged in respect of this riot. With regard to the accused Waman Dinkar Jathar who is said to have been recovering from an attack of influenza but to be noted that on the first day of this trial began the Sessions Judge Mr. Kabbur says Wawan wanted to call evidence but changged his mind the next day. I think it is a pity he was dissuaded from doing so.

It is really well nigh impossible for me here to satisfactorily try the accused over again. I have pointed out that I have not seen the witnesses examined on oath in the box, the incident happened long time ago and I cannot judge of the value of the evidence that was called in the Session Court.

QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

There remains only the question of damages. That the plaintiff has been injured in his reputation and brought into public odium is clear. The report of Mr. Gandhi's speech shows this. There are besides the libels themselves. It can scarcely be disputed that to call a man in plaintiff's position a fabricator of false evidence and a murdered seriously affects his reputation. There is also Mr. Painter' evidence that his Indian friends treat him with reserve and some suspicion and that his cordial relations with the people are not the same as before especially amongst his Gujarati friends who have given him to understand that if he had gone to the Northern Division he could have been boycotted—even to the extent of his food and supplies. He says "I am regarded as probable tyrant and find my work as an executive official more difficult to perform." This is what one would expect to follow where a man is branded with the mark of Cain. I think Mr. Painter is correct when he attributes the publicity of this feeling against him to the dissemination of the poison administered by the attacks upon him of the "Bombay Chronicle." I have no doubt it is directly traceable to that cause. The fact that Mr. Painter has since received promotion merely shows that Government consider there is nothing against him.

At the same time I must guard against awarding much damages as might be regarded as punitive. The damages to be awarded must necessarily vary in each case. They will depend upon the nature and character of the libel, the extent of its circulation, the position in life of the parties and the surrounding circumstances of the case. There may, further, be grounds, for enhancing the damages where, having regard to the violence of the language used and the nature and deliberat character of the imputation conveyed, such a course is indicated.

Now what were the circumstances here? I have referred to the plaintiff's position and long service as a Government official in this country. The nature of the libel, the intemperate language used and the reckless and malicious manner in which it was promulgated are all matters which justify an order for substantial damages. There is also the publicity given to the false charges from the fact that they ormed the strict item of information to the paper's circle of readers. I have no evidence before me of the circulation of the "Bombay Chronicle" but, at any rate, I can assure that it was not inconsiderable. Lastly, there is the deplorable fact that though the articles complained of distinctly and directly charged the plaintiff with being a party to the fabrication of false evidence and the cross-examination was directed towards that purpose no denial or retractation of that charge was ever made but defendants' learned counsel was instructed to argue that no such charge was made and that all that the plaintiff was charged with was that he should have prevented the manipulation of evidence Nor has the 2nd defendant had the courage to support that view in the witness-box.

I have given this question my most careful consideration and I assess the damages in this case at Rs. 15,000.

I answer the issues :—

(1) Yes.

(2) Generally. So far as effects this case no.

(a) I am unaware what information Government had before them. So far as the evidence in the case goes Government had before them the reports of the local officials and the reports printed in the "Bombay Chronicle."

(b) I cannot say which was the most representative and influential body in the district. The point has not been really raised in the evidence but probably the followers of the Khilafat and N. C. O. movements were there a very influential body in the district.

(c) Allegations of a grave character were made by the President, District Congress Committee, against the officials.

(3) Yes but some of them are untrue and defamatory of the plaintiff and the defence of their comment is destroyed by malice.

(4) No.

(5). Generally. So far as plaintiff is concerned, no.

(a) No.

(b) Impossible on the evidence to say.

(c) So far as the loss of life and injury to persons was concerned it was a regrettable affair.

(d) I would say not.

(e) Yes.

f) Unnecessary in this suit.

(6) Yes but some of them were defamatory of the plaintiff and the defence of fair comment is destroyed by malice.

(7) No.
(8) Yes.
(9) Yes.
(10) Unnecessary.
10A I Yes.
II No.
III Only so far as it was not defamatory.
IV No.
V Yes.
VI Yes.
VII Unnecessary.
11 They formed part of a petition sent to H. E. the Governor.
12 Yes.
13 See answer to issue (15)
14 No.
15 No.
16 Yes.
17 Yes.
18 Unnecessary.
19 Yes.
Rs. 15,000 and costs

Plaintiff's costs of Commission to be 1/3 of the costs of this. Plaintiff and the 2/3 in the other suits.

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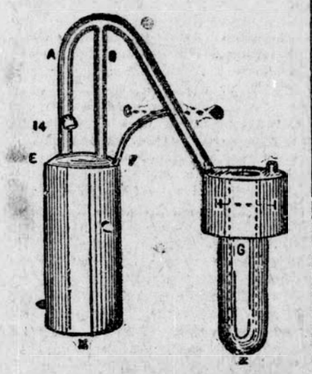

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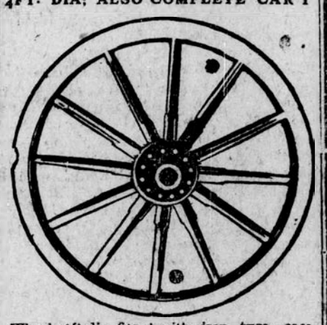

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